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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XIII NO. 261 BOMBAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

P & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P & O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting or Sailing with	Tons.
7th Nov	RANCHI ..		16,350
14th "	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RAMPURA ..		16,100
12th "	CHINA ..	NALDERA x	15,993
19th "	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th " 1926	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,919
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI ..		16,650
23rd "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND. ..		11,430
6th Feb	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
27th "	RANCHI ..		16,650
31st "	CHINA† ..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,919
24th "	CANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDU ..		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, $ 70, & $ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MADURA	8,275
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th "	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,273
29th "	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
Early December	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
1926 19th Jany.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

6th Nov.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
7th "	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
9th "	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
11th "	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf ports.
11th "	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
*13th "	MADURA ..	Karachi direct.
13th "	VASNA ..	Bureh via Karachi.

*The "MADURA" (8275 Tons) is sailing as an extra steamer for Karachi direct on Friday, the 13th November and has ample accommodation for local Passengers.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tettori Maru.	G. Masuda	973	3rd Nov.	12th Nov
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	5th "
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	630	555	240	160
Kobe	500	490	254	177

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No 22078 Telegrams YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru	T. Motoshige	5,863	28 Oct.	9 Nov.
Hamburg Maru	K. Orihara	5220	10 Nov	24 Nov
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,863	25 Nov.	9 Dec.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,365	22 Dec.	12 Dec.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JEENA & CO.

(Established 1900.)

Gresham Building, 45, Esplanade Road, Post Box No. 849.

BOMBAY.

Telephone '22398' Telegrams "Justitia"

PASSAGES arranged free of charge Passengers met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared shipped or stored as required, at reasonable rates.

CONSIGNMENTS of every description CLEARED from Customs, and SHIPMENTS effected to all parts of the world. Special terms for regular clients.

INSURANCES of all descriptions arranged.

STORAGE economically arranged, spacious accommodation being available at a times.

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Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

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Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY, No. 7

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

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BRANCH SECRETARY,
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Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS

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IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.

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WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab

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THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

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Lowest Rates of premium
Prompt Settlement of Claims
Liberal Policy conditions
Guaranteed Surrender Values

Represent the "National" if you desire Competitive rates.

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Insurance Funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
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Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—

S. H. THACKER, Chief Agents For Gujrat, Kathiawar. Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad. Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opposite Telegraph Office, Residency Road, Hyderabad. (DECCAN.)

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary. 285/10, Bowbazar, Street. CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur. Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

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(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

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THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,

ESTABLISHED :—1910 :

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas pe month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment. etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

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IN OUR

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ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A 1st Cook and a good Butler in an Indian State. Apply with copy of testimonials to Box No. 1057, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2090

WANTED—One HINDU for Gujarathi Accountant and English Correspondence and type-knowing, preference Motor linesman. Apply C. N. GAJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Girgaon, Bombay
A R2080

WANTED — Experienced SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER. pay according to qualifications. Apply stating experience, age, salary expected with copies of testimonials to WHITTLE ANDERSON, LTD., and the Vepar Uttejak Joint Ginning Co., Viramgam.
A R2098

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG M. B. B. S. wants to work as an Assistant to Well established Medical Practitioners with or without remuneration. Apply Box 1058, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R2096

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—Small OFFICES at moderate rents in the Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C 24366

TO LET—Big SHOPS in Rawal Buildings, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell and Co.
C R2027

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, small, large facing Road, Yacht Club, and Garages whole or part in Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. For particulars, terms, apply WITHIN.
C R2075.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor: B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS—B. R. LE LE'S COACHING CLASS in Science and Mathematics RE-OPENED at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.
M R2088

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 4,000/- on a complete Flour Mill in working order and immoveable property, valued at Rs. 15,000/-. Amount returnable by monthly instalment of Rs. 200/- with interest at 12 per cent per annum. Sound and profitable investment. Apply Box No. 1052 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2079.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1869

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

'B. G.'8"—Sunlight Silvering will lay a handsome deposit of silver on any article in five minutes without the knowledge of electricity. Price per phial 2/-. THE MAGIC INK.—The wonder of the twentieth century.—Very useful in making confidential correspondences. Blank paper to all but written as if with nice ink to the person concerned. Price -/8/- per bottle. Wanted AGENTS on liberal commission. Apply with two annas stamp to the ADVERTISER, Post Box No. 1059 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2099

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SPARE TIME EMPLOYMENT.—Extremely easy grand money-making American novel plans (wonder money making book). Males and females both can work. Hasten. Price Re. 1/4. MALL ORDER SUPPLIER, Dholpur.
L R2073

PROFESSION.

FREE! "SECRETS OF LONG-LIFE" and home treatment of various diseases. Apply:—"SRI" WORKS, 1/4, Beadon Row, CALCUTTA.
P R2070

ASTROLOGER—Professor XENOBIN, well-known expert in Indian and European Astrology, predicts daily, monthly and yearly events, also mentions dates of receiving and losing money, travel, litigation, marriage, etc., on receipt of date, time and place of birth. For terms apply UPPER BAZAR, Ranchi.
P R2089

UMRATH SEA-SIDE HOMES for Mental Nervous Cases, alcoholism, drug habits Resident Physician, Dr. Browne; Matron, Mrs. Browne; Superintendent, Captain U. L. Desai, M.D., Manchester, Mental Nervous, Epilepsy Specialist. DR. DESAI, Personal interview, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, from 28th October to 6th November 1925 Building plots facing sea available Letters, Telegrams DR. DESAI, Umrath Station Maroli, B. B. and C. I. Rly.
P. R1944

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—The IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover, which will be returned un-opened with the answers. The charge is only Re. 6-8-0 for each question, which will be realised by V. P. P. with a guarantee to refund money in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them.
P R2043

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for an Electricity generating set are invited so as to reach the Undersigned on or before 30-11-25 together with 1 per cent. of the estimated amount as earnest money. Further particulars and Specification can be had from the Store Keeper on application.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Dated 31-10-25.
Store Office. C24378

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 6th November 1925 to 4th January, 1926 the train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway will be as shown below:—

FROM 6th NOVEMBER, 1925, TO 16th DECEMBER, 1925, (Both days inclusive).

		1 M. Dn Sundays only	3 M. Dn Daily	5 M. Dn *
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral	Dep.	5-25	10-10	17-00
Matheran	Arr.	7-00	11-45	18-35

		2 M. Up *	4 M. Up. Sundays only	6 M. Up. Daily
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran	Dep.	7-45	14-00	15-00
Neral	Arr.	9-15	15-30	16-30

*5 M. Down and 2 M. Up will run on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays only.

FROM 17th DECEMBER, 1925, TO 4th JANUARY, 1926, (Both days inclusive).

		1 M. Dn Daily	3 M. Dn Daily	5 M. Dn Daily
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral	Dep.	5-25	10-10	17-00
Matheran	Arr.	7-00	11-45	18-35

		2 M. Up Daily	4 M. Up Daily	6 M. Up Daily
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran	Dep.	7-45	14-00	15-00
Neral	Arr.	9-15	15-30	16-30

The accommodation for passengers by No. 4 M. Up on Sundays is limited.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Trans. Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th November, 1925.
C24381

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 25th November, 1925, at 12 noon about 300 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in public auction at Fraserpet.

For further particulars apply to—

G. C. ROBINSON,
Chief Forest Officer,
Coorg, Mercara.
C24372

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DHANJI SOONDERJI variously spelt as DHUNJI SOODERJI, DHANJI SOONDERJI, DHUNJEE SOONDERJEE, DHANJI SOONDERJI, etc., late of Mangrol Bania Hindu Inhabitant living on the income of his property, residing at Mangrol aforesaid. ..... Deceased.

BUNCHHODDAS CHHOTALAL, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Sharebroker, residing at Bazar Gate Street, the duly constituted attorney of Luxmibai, widow of the deceased who residing at Mangrol, a native state in Kathiawar. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid his Twenty-sixth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
for Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR,

The 26th day of October, 1925.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
C24380 Petitioner's Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAYS.

WANTED.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.

FOR the Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Department of the Federated Malay States Railways, a MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, pay Dol. 1,800 per annum plus such temporary allowance as may be in force from time to time in accordance with circulars issued by the Federal Secretariat for the first year on probation and if services retained annual increments of Dol. 120 to Dol. 2,280 per annum. Eligible for the pensionable establishment on completing 15 years' approved service, under the Technical Subordinate Scheme.

2. Applicants must have received training as a Mechanical Draftsman in a Loco Carriage and Wagon Department; preference will be given to those having received training especially in Railway Carriage and Wagon work.

3. Age not to exceed 35. Applications with detailed statements of career with dates and copies of certificates to be sent to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAYS, Sentul, Selangor.

4. Proof of nationality preferably by birth certificate is essential.

5. Appointment subject to Medical Examination in the Federated Malay States.

6. No free passage, but steamer fare 2nd class India to Penang will be refunded after six months' satisfactory service.

C 24367

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2660 of 1925.

MOLEDINA ALLARAKHIA & SONS, a firm, carrying on business at Secunderabad on behalf of themselves and all other the creditors of the deceased Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) BAI KHATUBAI, widow of Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia. (2.) ABDUL SAKOOR NOORMAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA, (3.) MARIAMBAI and (4.) AMINABAI, a minor under the age of 18 years by her guardian ad litem the said Bai Khatubai all of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Jakeria Masjid Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, heirs and legal representatives of the said Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia deceased. ..... Defendants.

To,

The Creditors of Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia (deceased),

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza on the 7th day of September, 1925, Notice under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, is hereby given that the plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all the creditors of the estate of Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia (deceased) have filed this suit on the 7th day of September, 1925, in this Hon'ble Court against the defendants praying as follows:—

(a) that the defendants as heirs and legal representatives of Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia (deceased), may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs Rupees 12,019-6-9, costs and interest on judgment.

(b) That pending the hearing of this suit, the summary suit No. 2444 of 1925 may be stayed.

(c) That if necessary all accounts may be taken and enquiries made and directions given as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit.

(d) That the said estate of the deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(e) For the appointment of Receiver of the estate and books of account of the said Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia.

(f) That the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

AND take further notice that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 8th day of December 1925.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 30th day of October, 1925.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C24379

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5750 of 1922.

Bai SAKINABOO, widow of Mahomed Makdumbux, (2) GAFOORAM, daughter of Mahomed Makadumbux, (3) BASIRAM, daughter of Mahomed Makdumbux, (4) ABDUL GAFOOR MAKDUMBUX, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, the last three minors under the age of 18 years by their next friend the plaintiff the said Bai SAKINABAI, widow of Mahomed Makdumbux, residing at Madanpura, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

vs.

AHMED MAHOMED, (2) BHAGOO ALLABUX and (3) ZOORABAI, widow of Mahomed Hussain, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, the first defendant, residing at Kamathipura, 4th Street and 2nd and 3rd defendants residing at Madanpura, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of February, 1924 Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Mahomed Makdumbux deceased, who died at Bombay in or about the month of March, 1919, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English Language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24382

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1677 of 1924.

SHAMJI GIRDHAR & ORS. Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHOMEDALLY ABDULJI & anr. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 5th day of November, 1925, at the hour of five O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two and seven-ninth (1762. 7/9) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 322, 84, 297, 690, New Nos. A/12358, A/11987 and with messuage tenement or dwelling houses already standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward Nos. 2218 (5), 2218 (6) and 2220 and Street Nos. 1214 (d), 1114 (e) and 1216 and all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Fergusson Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Narayen Mahadeorao Dange and partly by the property of Fredrik B. Stratton, on or towards the West by the property of the said Deharamji Hajibhoy Warden and Peerrozsha Cawasji Bamji, on or towards the North by the said Fergusson Road and on or towards the south by the property of the said Fredrik B. Stratton.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24217.

AUCTION SALES.

BYREN & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ROVER MOTOR CAR.

By order of the Owner concerned, Messrs. BYREN and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th November, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, the following Motor Car in perfect running order.

One 12-9 H.-P. Rover Landaulette Motor Car, 1921 Model, Connaught Body, recently re-painted, in perfect running order.

BYREN & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 122 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction Sale of a very valuable immoveable Property consisting of one Bungalow and other Buildings and Stable situate at Bellasis Road, opposite Alexandra Cinema, Byculla.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions of Messrs. Mahomed Alli & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Salemahomed Elias, the Receiver appointed by the Consent Order dated 9th day of March, 1925, made in High Court Suit No. 3622 of 1924, (Majid Abdul Razak and another vs. Abdul Hamid Suleman Abdul Wahed and others) and pursuant to the power of sale given to the said Receiver by another Consent Order dated 16th day of April, 1925, made in the said suit sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 6th day of November, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground now redeemed together with the bungalow, outhouses, servants' quarters and stables standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6,616 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Collector's Old Nos. 462, 331, 179 and 157, 158, 330 and 331, and New Nos. 13696, 13850 and 13663 and 13848. Old Survey Nos. 3/254, 244, and 257, and New Survey Nos. 3573 and 2A/3566, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 227 of the Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3333-3343 and Street Nos. 229, 231, 1 to 9 and 233 and which said premises are bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Shaik Abdul Wahed Mishari, on or towards the East by the Municipal Maternity Home, on or towards the West by the property of Ruttonjee Burjorjee Patel and on or towards the South by the Bellasis Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Alli & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

The property consists of two buildings in the frontage which could be used as shops or showrooms, a large well built one-storeyed bungalow, another one-storeyed bungalow, several stables and tenements for servants; and attention of Capitalists and Investors in Properties is drawn to the sale as the building is capable of further development and yielding good returns.

The said premises are open for inspection. The property may be sold by private offer before the day of auction, and the offers may be received at the office of Messrs. Mahomed Alli & Co., or at the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS AND CAPITALISTS TO BUY A STYLISH BUNGALOW AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable bungalow known as "NAPEAN GRANGE," at Napean Sea Road.

Under instructions of Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Bai Shirinbai Pestonji Edulji Aspar and Mr. Pestonji Edulji Aspar and on account and at the risk of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, Mortgagor, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of June, 1924, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 21st day of November, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow known as "NAPEAN GRANGE" standing thereon situated at and fronting the Napean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,854 6/9th square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 1328, New No. 16355 and New Survey No. 7,198, and Cadastral No. 233 Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded on the East by the property of Darasha Dubash, on the West by Napean Sea Road, on the North by the property of J. E. Modi, and on the South by the property of Darasha Dubash and the bungalow whereon is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3283, and Street No. 9-11 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application be made to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Dawood Nensey Building, at 25-27-31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

WARNER BROS. CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN

Present

WESLEY BARRY

IN

"RAGS TO RICHES"

"RAGS TO RICHES"

An intensely Real and Human Story Filled with Romance, Pathos and Laughter.

"FELIX LENDS A HAND"

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME :—6, 8, & 10 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES.

NEW FILM! NEW FILM

WONDERFUL FILM !!!

SATI-SIMANTINI

A Super Social Production of Laxmi Pictures Co., will be Screened from to-day

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

New Charney Road.

Moderate Rates and Usual Time

LAST TWO GRAND MUSICAL CONCERTS.

By

PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR,
Principal, Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

At

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL.

On

FRIDAY, the 6th November, 1925.
First Programme 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).
Second Programme 9-30 to 11-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Tickets :—Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1½, 1 and As. 8.

Cinema Majestic

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

Saraswati Film Co.'s Film

SATI SARDARBA

Daily 5.-7.-9.-11.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

AFTER STAGING THIS DRAMA, THE SAMAJ WILL BE LEAVING FOR NASIK

LAST OPPORTUNITY! LAST PLAY!

SRI GURU GANESH

SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI

RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ

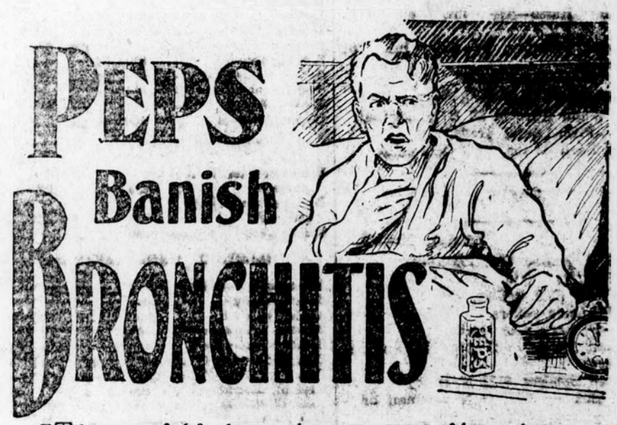
WILL STAGE ON THURSDAY, 5th NOV. 1925 AT 9 P.M.

"SAUNSHAYA KALLOL"

REVATEE—MR. RAGHUVIR SAOKAR.

AT THE RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

N. B.—Book your seats to-day, as most of the seats have already been occupied.



IT is an awful feeling to be conscious of bronchitis tightening its grip on your chest, and the breathing becoming more and more obstructed by the accumulation of phlegm and mucus in the windpipe and throat.

Coughing can't be kept up long without injury to the tissues. Cough you must, though your eyes feel bursting by the racking exertion, your head aches, and your chest is painful at the back, front and sides.

The first symptom of the acute form is *tightness or soreness of the chest* right behind the upper part of the breast bone, with a little hoarseness and tickling at the back of the throat, and with this is a very annoying hacking, dry cough which sets up inflammation.

POWERFUL MEDICINAL FUMES.

Bronchitis gets more distressing as winter approaches unless the sufferer adopts the proper treatment, which is supplied by Peps, the wonderful breathe-able remedy.

When the handy little Peps tablet is stripped of its silver jacket and placed in the mouth, powerful medicinal fumes are given off which impregnate the air we breathe with all the chest-strengthening virtues of the pine forest, and as this medicinal air is breathed down the windpipe (where liquid medicine cannot pass), *the cure is at once begun.*

The obstructive phlegm is loosened and expectorated from the bronchial tubes; breathing is made easy; and an end is quickly put to the chest-racking cough. Peps completely banish all the terrors of bronchitis.

PEPS are obtainable of all chemists and medicine vendors, at Re One per bottle. Post Free at same price from agents, Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Rd., BOMBAY; The Apothecaries Co. Ltd., COLOMBO; or E. M. de Souza & Co. RANGOON. I.P. 269

PEPS

"A Pine Forest in A Bottle"

That Kruschen Feeling.

Cookie's got it now!

She always used to be bad tempered and worried, but ever since she started taking that tiny tasteless pinch of Kruschen Salts in her first morning cup of tea or coffee she has forgotten the way to be grumpy or ill!

If you are run down, depressed or out of sorts, try it yourself and find out what it is like to feel that sheer joy of heart which only vigorous health can give.

That's the famous "Kruschen feeling." You can only get it out of a bottle of Kruschen Salts, which contains just those six salts which your body needs to keep it in perfect health.

Buy a bottle at your chemist's to-day, and start to really enjoy life to-morrow.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.

Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The north-east monsoon remains weak. Persian disturbance is beginning to affect Baluchistan.

Chief amounts are:—Half inch each at Negapatam and Port Blair.

Forecast:—Extension into Baluchistan and Malabar.—A. P.

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The western disturbance over north-west frontier has given local rain there with a few slight showers in the Punjab. A few falls have also been recorded in Malabar, south-east Madras and Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches, Jalpaiguri one, Dera Ismail Khan three-quarters, Fort Sandeman, Tinnevelly one, Pamban three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in Punjab and Kashmere.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 4th November 25.

Barometer (corrected to 31° F. at 8 a. m.	29.962 inches
Abbove normal	.047
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day)	29.836
Above normal	.062
Change of 8 a m barometer in past 24 hrs	+.003
	degrees
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a m	81.1
" " (wet bulb)	75 6
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs	92.2
Above normal	3 8
Minimum " " "	79.8
Above normal	4.4
Relative Humidity at 8 a m	77%
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day)	41%
Direction of wind at 8 a. m.	E N E
Velocity " at 8 a. m	9 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours	91 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 14 hours 12	miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5
Weather	No Remarks

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

	Bombay, Nov. 4. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	57	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	0	0
German Brass ½ to 2,		57	8	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Nov. 4. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	10	0
Copper American	1¾	62	10	0
Copper, American	2	62	10	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	8	0
Panchteka joint		26	12	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Klai		74	0	0
Lead Country		26	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56	0	0
" " 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
French Copper ¾ to 2		62	6	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62	10	0
English Copper ¼ to 2		62	8	0

LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Khadi.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Textile	Per lb.	1	1	0
Century	"	1	0	0
Jacob	"	1	0	0
E. D. Sassoon	"	1	0	0
Elphinstone	"	1	0	0
Bombay Cotton	"	0	14	6
Jamshed	"	0	14	6

Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—

Standard	Per lb.	1	3	9
Century	"	1	3	6
Hindustan	"	1	4	9
Fazal (Mahal)	"	1	4	9
Phoenix	"	1	3	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	1	3	0
Manekji (Patangia)	"	1	3	0
Kaliamardan	"	1	4	0
Daud Sahib	"	1	3	0

Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5302.—

Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	4	3
Hindustan	Per lb.	1	4	3
David Mill	"	1	3	9
Apollo	per lb.	1	3	9
E. D. Sassoon	"	1	5	6

Long Cloth x Quality:—

Kohinoor Mill	"	1	3	6
Swan Finlay	"	1	3	3
Gold Mohor	"	1	2	3

Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.

Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	3	0
Spring (Merchant)	"	1	3	0
Century (Bugle)	"	1	2	6
Apollo (Pyala)	"	1	2	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	1	2	6
Sakuntala	"	1	2	6
Suudari Brand	"	1	2	3

Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.

Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E. D.	"	1	3	0
Century	"	1	5	6

Dhooties 10 Yards.

Spring (Balance)	"	1	5	0
Century	"	1	4	6
Jacob E. D.	"	1	2	0
1386 Tata	"	3	11	0

Check Grey Drill x lb. 5

Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5	8	0
Jamshed	"	5	8	0
Century	"	5	10	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	"	5	12	0
Hindustan No. 902	"	5	12	0

Bleached Check:

Kasturchand Mill	"	6	10	0
Bombay United	"	6	4	0

Black Check.

5800 Sholapur	"	13	12	0
Textile Mill £3½	"	5	6	0

Gabrun No. 5124:—

Hindustan	"	10	2	0

Salita:—

Century	Per lb.	1	3	6
Textile	"	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	"	1	3	6

Stripped Sadis Yards 12

777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	3	0	0
777 Crescent	"	2	15	0

Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—

Kanta	Per lb.	1	7	0
Great	"	1	6	0
Phoenix	"	1	6	0
Kohinoor	"	1	6	0

Chadar Kori Calender.—

Hindustan	Per Piece	1	3	6
David	"	1	3	0

The ONE
Cream your
skin needs
Icilma is the one cream necessary to protect your skin from the ravages of sun, wind and dust—*all that is needed* to ensure for you delicate, natural Beauty. Imitations are useless, for no other cream will do *half as much* for you as Icilma, which keeps hands, face and neck attractive all the time.
Untouched by hand, Icilma Cream *contains no animal fat.* Is good for sunburn and prickly heat—and lightens the complexion, too.
Icilma
Cream
Of all good Chemists and Stores. British made—British owned—Manufactured by International Icilma Trading Co., Ltd., London, ENGLAND.
Use it daily and look your best
I.C.9.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 4.

New York market was closed yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 25 to 26 points up. The market advanced on some buying and lack of selling power.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern have received the following cable under yesterday's date from their Liverpool firm:—

"The advance is a natural reaction. We think prices may rise a little further but we advise caution in following the advance. At about 10.60d. for May Liverpool we advise sales."

Note.—The World's Spinners takings of American cotton for week ending 30th October were 469,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 3,545,000 bales against 2,596,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 949,000 bales.

Commenting on the American markets we think that at the recent lowest level of just under 10d. in Liverpool, present crop prospects were fully discounted and that practically the decline was overdone in a spur. Although we think it probable that the reaction in the Home markets is likely to go further, we think that any such advance will prove to be of a temporary phase.

Our local prices have already advanced by more than Rs. 15 from their recent lowest point so that we hardly think it advisable to buy but would prefer to wait and sell on any further rise say around Rs. 400 for Broach.

Owing to higher advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 4½ higher with Broach April/May at Rs. 392. At the opening Commission Houses were sellers and values dropped to Rs. 391. Around this level one Japanese House and Bazar operators were buyers and the market closed steady at Rs. 393. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 391 and closed easier at Rs. 388½ at 6 p.m. on Jobbers selling. European Exporters were moderate sellers for March Oomra.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 368 and steadily advanced to Rs. 370½ on Commission Houses buying and the market closed at Rs. 370. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 370 and improving to Rs. 374 on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying closed at Rs. 373½.

Bengal January and March were respectively quoted Rs. 323 and Rs. 325 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Fully Good Broach April/May	388½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	319
Fully Good Bengal March	322
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	366
Fine Oomra March	368½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Fully Good Broach April/May	393
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	323
Fully Good Bengal March	326
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	370
Fine Oomra March	372

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd November, 1925:—

Cotton	6634 Bales.
Wheat	14394 Cwts
Linseed	2885 ,,
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	1414 ,,
Poppyseed	848 ,,
Groundnuts	2184 ,,
Castorseed	129 ,,
Rice	3251 ,,
Myrabollams	2374 ,,
Cottonseed	4029 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	3875 ,,
Juwar	874 ,,
Masur	Nil.
Barley	110 ,,
Bajri	1170 ,,
Coal	16 Tons

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 4.

	Ready.	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	335	330
Bengal F.G.M.G.	320/25	324
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	335	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	325	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	410
Wardha-Hinght. Fine M.G.	370	395
Nagpur Fine M.G.	370	395
Yeotmal Fine N.G.	.....	385
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	350	385
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G	340	380
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	340	380
Mulkapur Fine M.G	.....	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	.....	372
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	310	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	420	415
Broach Fully Good M.G.	410	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	365
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	350
Dharwar S.G.	400	.....
Coompta M.G.	390/400	.....
Westerns M.G.	370	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	400	.....
Cambodia M.G.	420/450	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Nov. 4

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	3,471	8,27	2,423
Central India	2 1	8 253	293
Berar and Nagas	..	1,041	2,957
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	197	383
Berar	..	4,317	4,120
Central Provinces	..	2,07	1,764
Total Oomras	3, 81	25,144	12,019
Dholera	1,420	8,667	1,390
N. W. Provinces	439	13,037	2070
Rajputana	149	1,179	111
Sind-Punjab	943	77,96	7,229
Broach	—	1	704
Coompta & Dharwar	..	11,573	4,049
Westerns-Northerns	..	5,2,7	4,4c0
Cocanada	—	1,2c8	750
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	6 214	3,563
Persian	..	1 135	540
American	—	108	—
Egyptian and African	—	18,926	14,436
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	—	2,04,
Total	6,6 4	100,9 5	54,212

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 29th Oct. This year.	Last year
Europe	259	60,514	20,148
Japan & China	200	43,541	1,0 ,194
Coast Ports	—	3,4c9	1,652
Up-country by Rail afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	1,135	2,902
	—	8,745	4,581
Total	1,059	1,17,743	1,34,73,

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales —Do—on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales. —Do—of East Indian 250 bales. Mid. Americans Spot Universal standard Fair request 10.18.

Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 22.10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Future Delivery Prices.—

December	10.00	+.17
January	10.04	+.16
March	10.13	+.14
May	10.22	+.15
July	10.23	+.16
October	10.15	+.14

Egyptians.—

January	18.40	+.15
March	18.10	+.20

London, Nov. 2.

Exchange Belgium unchanged.
—Do—Athens 363.50
Cuban Sugar Oct/Nov value 10 1/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

November	19.65	+.40
December	18.80	+.25
January	18.50	+.25
February	18.40	+.45
March	18.30	+.40
April	18.20	+.35
May	18.15	+.35
June	18.10	+.35
July	18.10	+.50
August	18.10	+.55
September	18.10	+.60
October		18.10
November		18.50

Tone of Manchester unsettled large cloth enquiry. Tone of yarn irregular with fair business.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C Liverpool.—

November	10.08	+.28
December	10.09	+.26
January	10.14	+.26
February	10.16	+.25
March	10.24	+.25
April	10.25	+.25
May	10.32	+.25
June	10.30	+.25
July	10.33	+.26
August	10.31	+.25
September	10.29	+.25
October	10.25	+.24
November	10.22	+.24

Tone—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Scinde Good	7.80
—Do—Fully Good	8.20
—Do—Fine	8.60
Bengal Good	7.90
—Do—Fully Good	8.30
—Do—Fine	8.70
Oomra Good	8.50
—Do—Fully Good	8.90
—Do—Fine	9.30
Broach Good	8.75
—Do—Fully Good	9.15
—Do—Fine	9.55

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Figures of Exports of Cotton from America for October 1925.—
To Great Britain 376,000 Bales.
To Continent 643,000 Bales.
To Japan 187,000 Bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 3.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 79,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 23,000
Day's Exports to Continent 23,000.
Futures at New York—Closed.
Spot Cotton at New York—Closed.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 19.24 +.54
Futures at New Orleans—

January	19.10	+.45
March	19.11	+.53

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C Liverpool—

January	10.14	+.26
March	10.24	+.25
May	10.32	+.25
July	10.33	+.26

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 3.

Barletto Russo—63½ lbs. 49 J/F. Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. 51 J./F. Sellers.
Tone:—Firm, quiet trade
Australian 52/3 D/J paid buyers.
Choice White Karachi 53 O/N nominal.
Tone:—Firm, quiet trade.
Cargoes Baril 63 lbs. 52/3 Oct. paid.

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 3.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
£18¼ Nov/Dec paid.
£17 11/16 J/F sellers.
£17¼ Feb/Mar sellers.
Tone:—Firmer, poor trade.
Cottonseed Bombay £7 3/4 N/D sellers, quiet, easier.
Castorseed Bombay £17¾ N/D sellers slow.
Linseed Bombay £21¼ O/N nominal, firmly held.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £19 7/8 N/D nominal.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £20 1/8 N/D Sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £20 3/8 N/D nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £19 5/8 N/D nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet sellers at rather less money.
Yellow Cawnpore £23¼ N/D.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 3.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20¼ Nov-Dec Sellers.
Linseed Tone:—Firmly held higher prices asked very little doing.
£19½ April-May sellers.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 37/9 December buyers.
37/9 Jan-April buyers.

London, Nov. 3.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for November-December shipment to Antwerp at £20 1/8 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for November-December shipment to Hull at £18¼; in wheat cargo Australian for December-January shipment at 52/3.

Dekhari Tea Company has declared interim dividend of 10 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 14/3 Jan.-Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 14/1½ July-Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 14/5½ Jan.-Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 14/6 1/4 Jan.-Mar. sellers.
Tone:—Firm moderate business chiefly in old crop.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 3.

Para Up River Fine. Spot 45 Dec/Jan Sellers.
Tone:—Steady.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 47¼ Nov. paid Sellers.
Tone:—Quiet, closing steady.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets 47¼ Nov. Buyers.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 3.

Karachi Barley 36 O/N nominal.

METALS.

London, Nov. 3.

English best Selected Copper £65 5/8.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 5/16.
Copper Braziers £79½.
Yellow Metal £70¾.
Hard Spelter £33½.
Corrugated Sheets £16½.
Tin Block £282¼.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	11	6
Do.	No. 20½	0	13	9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	6
Elphinstone	No.12½	0	11	3
David	No. 10½	0	10	6
Shaperji	No. 10½	0	10	6
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	10	6
Sattara	No. 10¼	0	10	9
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	9
Japan	No. 40-1	1	2	6
Do.	No. 42-2	1	5	6
Do.	No. 20	0	15	9
Do.	No. 32	1	1	6

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Nov. 4

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	a
Bank of India	50	3	69	8
Baroda	50	4	72	8
Central Co-operative	50	7 †	10	
Central	25	1½	22	2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	77	
Imperial	500		1430	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	367	8
Union	78	—	3	1

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland Cement Co.	18	—	7	12
Central India Mining	10	4 8y	30	8
Indian Cement O	350	—	28	0
Katni Cement O.	100	—	30	4
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90	
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	1	14
Shivrajpure	10	8—9	50	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantij	500	12 p.c.	810
Amritsar Pattie	100	10 p.c.	142
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	111
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	78
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	92
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c	627 8 +D
UpperSind Light	100	4 p.c	69

STEAMER COMPANIES

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	92	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	205	
Scindia Steam	30	—	6	13

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	8 p.c	10	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	485	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	500	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	23	12
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c	19	0
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	342	8
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	190	
Karachi Electricity	100	6		74
Surat Electricity	100	—	67	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	310	
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	480	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	500	—	478	
Fort	475	—	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-30	975	
Indian Cotton	125	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	2 5	c D
New Beras	500	80	875	
New East India	1,000	—	260	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	6.0	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	800	
Volkart U. P.	500	40	625	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100	—	102	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	15	—	10	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ord.	125	7-8	190	
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	8	57	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-8	12	2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum	—	—	5	7
Indo-Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	—	23	5 /0
Jost Engineering	100	—	100	
Mckenzie	50	7-8	76	+ c
New Union Flour Mills	100	30 p.c.	200	
Port Canning	100	—	40	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	1,000	50	625	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	—	40	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	150	6 p. c.	85	
Tata Iron Defd.	100	—	20	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	30	—	42	8
Tinokes	75	—	11	8
Telephone	50	—	150	
	50	1	16	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India Life	50	22-8	560	
Jupiter	15	—	4	4
New India	25	1-0	11	4
Odental Life	50	30 p.c.	700	
Vulcan	10	6 anas	2	4

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	360	
Alliance	100	—	60	
Apollo	50	—	6	4
Assur Virjee	100	—	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	560	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	6 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	817	8
Bombay Industrial	100	—	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70	
Bradbury	250	10	335	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	209	
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	20	
Century	100	20y	387	8
Central India O.	100	16	451	+ D
Central P.	500	8 p.c.	30	0
Ceylon	100	—	65	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	101	4
Coorla	100	7	140	
Crescent	100	6	192	8
Currimbhoy	250	—	320	
David	500	—	350	
Dawn	250	40	559	
Dimond O.	100	—	11	
Ed. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 14	6
Ezrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	14y	250	
Edward Sassoon	200	—	120	
Elphinstone O.	100	—	21	
Emperor Edward	500	—	275	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	821	12
Falay	100	20	130	
Framjee Pe	1,000	—	510	
Globe	100	—	42	8
Gokak	100	7	100	0
Gold Mohur	100	—	14	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1070	0
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	196	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	88	0
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	365	0
Indian Woollen	50	—	2	
Jamshed O.	250	—	70	
Kastoorchand	500	—	65	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	8	81	4
Kilachand	25	—	3	12
Kohinoor	500	—	900	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150 d	4700	+ D
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	113	12
Madras United	250	15	425	
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2240	
Mathuradas	500	—	90	
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	98	12
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2175	+ D
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	130	
Mysore	50	8	110	
New City of Bombay	100	10	220	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	275	
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	75	
Pearl	250	12	428	12
Phoenix	100	15	410	
Planet	100	—	11	4
Premier	100	—	48	12
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	90	14
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460	
Sholapur	1,000	100	1150	
Simplex	250	—	103	12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	52	
Standard	500	100	1225	
Swadeshi	100	18	447	8
Swan	100	50	160	
Tata Mill O	500	—	57	8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	60d	1700	+D
Vishnu P.	500	35	525	
Western India Spng	1,000	40	600	

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay. Nov, 4

Ahmedabad Advance	—	—	360	X.D
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	375
Bombay Dyeing	811-4	810-12	810	816-4
Century	390	398 12	390	398-12
Central India				451 4
Colaba Land	—	—	—	101-4
Crescent				192-
Edward Sassoon				120
Fazulbhoy	8 2-8	8.3 12	812-8	823 2
Finlay				427-8
Globe	—	—	—	42-8
Gokak	—	—		0.-8
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	196 4
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	365
Kohinoor				8 0
Madhowjee	..	85 1 3-12	85 11	3-12
Matunga				90
Meyer Sassoon	—	—	—	98-12
Mysore	..	..	..	11
New Great	..	270 275	267-8	275
Pahaney	—	—		200
Pearl	425 4	8-12	423-12	426-14
Phoenix	—	..		
Simplex	..	105 1 7	8 105 1	7-8
Swadeshi	—	..	..	447-8
Swan Mills	—	—	—	160
Tata Mill	—	—	—	60

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	—	—	—	102-8
Bombay Steam	..	—	—	90
,, Tram Co., Ord.	..	..		93 1
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	7-12
Indian Cement	..	—	—	28
Central India Mining	—	—	—	30-8
Katni Cement Ord.	—	—	—	30
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	51
Tata Hydro	827-8	846 4	827 8	842 8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..			11-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def				42-8

SHARES.

London, Nov. 3.

Hongkong Bank £13½.
Chartered Bank £19¾.
National Bank £46½.
P. and O. Bank £9 11/16.
Eastern Bank £6.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTETION.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Jute:—Albion 450, Alliance 506, Anglo-India 418, Auckland 240, Barnagore 153, Bally 200, Belvedere 430, Budge-Budge 400, Caledonian 520, Clive 37/12, Craig 5/4, Cheviot 215, Dalhousie 372, Delta 425, Empire 46/8, Fort Gloster 850, Fort William 330, Gondalpara 810, Gourepore 730, Hukumchand 10/4, Hooghly 67, Howrah 37/12, Kamarhatty 545, Kankinarrah 455, Kelvin 745, Kinnison 995, Lansdowne 270, Lawrence 620, Lothian 325, Naihati 440, New Central 505, Northbrook 52, Orient 164, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 62, Standard 400, Union 600, Waverly 7/4, Hessian 22, Jute 131/4.

Cotton:—Dunbar 150, Keshavram Cotton 3/4.

Miscellaneous:—Imperial Bank 1425, Imperial Conty. 366.

Remarks.—Market opened steady, closing strong.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-32 Rs. 86-8.

5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933 Rs 99/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55 Rs. 99-8

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105-3.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926 Rs. 100-8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927 Rs. 101-7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930 Rs. 103-12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 105-2.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108-14.

4 per cent Port True due 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs 101-14.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49 Rs 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 3.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £86 1/8 —7/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 Ex unchanged.

Conversion Loan £75 5/8—3/8.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102¼ unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.

Consols 2½ per cent 55 1/8—1/8.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 nominal unchanged.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67¾ unchanged.

Government Securities 3 per cent 57¾ unchanged.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

TELEGRAPHIC RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32
Bank's selling D D. 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 862.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 932.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 917.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 114½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 110½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162

SHANGHAI—
London—Berlin Marks 20.25.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.84 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 119.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 123.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.38.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet.

London, Nov. 3.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16.—Steady.
Bar Gold 24/4/11 1/2—Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 3/4—Steady.

London, Nov. 3.

Berlin Cheques on London 45½.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32¾.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—India and China bought offerings small closed quietly steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8.
Interest 7 days' market loans 3 1/8.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 1-10-25.
Bars sold £402,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	865
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	162
Shanghai	210 1/2
Japan	114
Singapore	156 3/4
Market steady.	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 18.11.
Oslo 22.83.
Amsterdam 12.04.
Switzerland 25.15.
Prague 16356.

New York, Nov. 3.

Demand Bills closed.

London, Nov. 3.

Exchange on London in Paris, Mutilated.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.35½.
Exchange on London in Italy closed.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Nov. 4.

3 Months 3 7/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/16 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4½ per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Unchanged

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 7/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st O 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4½.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4½.
Rentes 5 per cent 14.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13-4-6.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13-4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21-6-9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72-10-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-10-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72-3-0.

London, Nov. 3.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32 12.
Silver forward d. 32-6.

TONE OF SILVER:—
Steady. India and China bought. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing. Reaction towards fall possible after the rise.

HIGH COURT.

EXTRADITION FROM FRENCH TERRITORY.

AN ALLEGED ILLEGALITY.

Whether it is legal to extradite a person from French territory on the charge of attempting to cheat and try him in a British Court was the point that came up for consideration before the Hon. Justices Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Mudgaonker on the Appellate Side of the High Court during the hearing of an application made by Herbert Wilkinson 'alias' Carberry praying for an order to stay of proceedings pending against him in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate and set him at liberty.

The accused was arrested by the French Police at Pondicherry on 23rd May last, and after being detained over 30 days in prison was put up before a French tribunal there along with one Alice Maitland Mawley. The accused was then handed over to the British Indian Police and brought down to Bombay where he was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the charge of attempting to cheat by running a bogus lottery. He was convicted and sentenced to 13 months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 400. The accused was again put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a similar charge. An application for transfer of the case having been made by the accused, it was transferred to the Court of Third Presidency Magistrate where it was contended by him that attempting to cheat was not an extraditable offence under the treaty of 1876 between France and England, and therefore the extradition was illegal and the Court had no jurisdiction to try him. The Magistrate, however, held that he had jurisdiction and proceeded with the case. The accused then applied to the High Court.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. E. J. Vas, Pleader, who appeared for the accused, directed that the Magistrate should forward the case to the Public Prosecutor with a request that he should go through them and see whether he should not move Government to withdraw the proceedings in view of several previous convictions against the accused in respect of bogus lotteries. Subject to this order, the application was dismissed.

INDECENT PROPSALS TO NURSE

BENGALI YOUTH'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Mudgaonker at the High Court on Wednesday, Mr. Sopher, Pleader, applied for admission of appeal on behalf of Tarakdas Gupta, the Young Bengali, B.Sc., who was sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate of Bombay to three months' simple imprisonment on the charge of intending to outrage the modesty of a woman by making certain indecent overtures to a European nurse in a letter.

Mr. Sopher contended on behalf of the accused that the proposals contained in the letter might be foolish or indecent but they could not be construed as meaning that the accused really intended to outrage the modesty of the complainant, especially as the accused and the complainant did not know each other. Though the letter was sent it did not amount to "exhibiting an object" within the meaning of Section 509 of the Indian Penal Code under which the offence was sought to be brought. Moreover, the Magistrate had remarked that "the expressions used by him shows a morbid and depraved state of mind." That Counsel submitted, was an extennating circumstance in favour of the accused who was a young man of 24.

Their Lordships, in rejecting the application agreed with the Magistrate that the expressions used by the accused were the filthiest, and observed that the circumstances of the case clearly shewed that the accused intended to outrage the modesty of the complainant. Their Lordships held that the sending of the letter amounted to "exhibiting an object" within the meaning of the Section. As regards the sentence, they were satisfied that the conduct of the accused was such as to fully deserve it.

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APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

EXAMINATION OF INSOLVENT.

At the High Court on Tuesday, Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared before the Commissioner Mr. Taraporewalla at the Insolvency Court, and applied for discharge of his client Mahamadally Kalabhai Khoja, an insolvent.

The Official Assignee's report showed that the liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 2,89,905, and his assets to Rs. 98,120 as exhibited in his schedule.

Mr. Kemp who appeared for the Lloyds Bank, one of the creditors opposed the application, submitting that the gentleman whose affidavit was to be taken on behalf of his client was in England.

Mr. Amin, who appeared for one Sundrabai, another creditor, urged for adjournment on the ground that he had not had sufficient time to examine the insolvent.

Mr. Jinnah said that the allegation of the Bank was that his client had represented to them that he had entered into a contract with the Cattle Food Company in England for sending a consignment of groundnuts. That was absolutely false, said Mr. Jinnah. The fact was that his client had consigned a shipment of linseed to the Cattle Food Co., and the Bank, as usual, had advanced him moneys on it. Counsel submitted that the creditors wanted to harass his client, and that his discharge should not be delayed.

His Lordship ordered the examination of the insolvent to-day and intimated that he would give his decision on Thursday.

SHARE BROKER ADJUDICATED INSOLVENT.

On an application made yesterday, by Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas of Messrs. Kanga and Co., attorneys for Mr Karamchand Chunilal, the petitioning creditor, Nanabhai Talakchand carrying on business as share and stock broker in the name of Messrs. Talakchand and Son was adjudicated an insolvent by the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewalla.

BOGUS RECRUITING AGENT.

100 OPERATIVES DECEIVED.

About 100 operatives are, it is alleged, deceived by a man named Maruti, who promised them jobs in the "Kalyandas Mill at Indore" and received four annas from each candidate as his commission. It appeared Maruti posed himself as a recruiting agent of one Kesharlal of Kalyandas Mill at Indore and produced an unsigned authority from him purporting to authorise him to engage operatives for the mill at Indore. He put up in a building at DeLisle Road and registered the names of candidates every day with, of course, his commission. He then promised them to send to Indore on the 9th November and prior to that introduce to them to the Bombay office in Fort. As the introduction to Bombay office was put off from day to day, the candidates who had paid commission grew suspicious and handed him over to the police at DeLisle Road Police Station. The police enquiries show that Maruti has thus decieved about 100 operatives.

THE GUJARATI AMATEURS.

The Gujrat Kala Samaj Amateurs will give for the benefit of the farmers three performances of "Sankrit Rhadaya," at the Balliwala Grand Theatre, the first today (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m (S.T.) under the presidentship of Sheth Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji, the second on Saturday the 7th at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Seth Kaikhusroo R. P. Shroff, and the third on Sunday the 8th at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah. The play has held crowded audiences at Ahmedabad and Baroda, and it is hoped that it will capture the fancy of the Bombay public.

"Shanskrit Rhadaya" (meaning, though not literally, "Suspicious Heart") has been staged with considerable success at Baroda and Ahmedabad for the benefit of the backward classes, of women's institutions and the organisations of agriculturists. It is the first effort of its kind and deserves to be encouraged if only because the salvation of the Gujarati stage depends on the way in which the educated youth of Gujarat cultivates more refined popular taste through performing good plays in a decent manner. The drama which has been selected in the first instance is not remarkable but it has the merit of keeping the audience interested in the development of the plot. Mr. Mazumdar, who plays the part of the hero, and Mr. Merchant, who acts the heroine, both do it well. The music in the play is fairly good and the songs are sung well. On the whole, it would be advisable for the Gujarati public of Bombay to see the enterprise of their first batch of amateurs particularly as the proceeds of their performances are to be utilised for philanthropic purposes.

"ACCOMMODATE YOURSELF TO CEANGING CONDIEIONS,"

SIR. F. WHYTE'S ADVICE TO EUROPEANS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

Speaking on "what we owe to India and what India owes to us," at the Calcutta Branch of the European Association last night Sir Frederick Whyte said that India owed to Britain practically the whole of the political and economic structure we have before us at present. "If India says England has profited by her association with her, the opposite is also equally true. We inoculated Indians with certain political ideas. They have begun to realise that there are and must be great difficulties in applying British practice to Indian conditions."

Sir Frederick did not believe that the Reforms had failed. They were only under process of trial. In his opinion Indians must be given more responsibility. Sir Frederick felt that co-operation given, the Government in the first and second Legislative Assemblies ought to satisfy one of the conditions laid down by Lord Birkenhead and he gave his testimony to these Assemblies carrying out their duty to these country as their judgment and conscience dictated.

The speaker said that India owed her political thinking the conception of Home Rule, etc. to European inspiration. "We have provided India with opportunities of proving whether these ideas can be made to work in practice: but whether they succeed or fail no damage can be done to the country; for, India is lucky enough to be able to experiment within an arena of free play, namely, Central Government."

The greatest service that Englishmen could render to India, said Sir Frederick was to show to all concerned that what Englishmen call "playing the game," was more important than any form of political constitution by statutes.

The speaker referred to the political awakening of India. He believed it had come to stay. He considered that in years to come Europeans would have to face the consequences of that awakening. "Unless you and I can accommodate ourselves to the change I don't think we shall be carrying out the obligations we owe to this country."

A discussion followed. Replying Sir Frederick said the criticisms were more in the nature of a compliment than contradiction to his views. "If the attempt to create a new system of Government in India were to fail, the repercussion of it will be felt throughout Asia." The speaker concluded by saying, "I hope we shall not fail in our mission in India."—A.P.

MELBOURNE CUP RACE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Flemington.—The race for Melbourne Cup was run in fine weather before an enormous crowd and resulted as follows:—

Windbag	1
Manfred	2
Pilliewinkie	3

Starting prices were:—5 to 1 against Windbag, 7 to 3 against Manfred, 5 to against Pilliewinkie.

28 ran. Won by half a length; a length separated the second and third.

Time was 3 minutes 22 and three-quarters seconds, equalling Kennaidair's Australasian record for two miles made in the Sydney Cup at Randwick in 1920.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

There was meeting at Allahabad last week in connection with the All-India Tennis fixtures. Mr. Kishen Prasad will probably be the Secretary of the Committee for the All-India Tennis Tournament as Mr. Lloyd is resigning. It was resolved that the All-India Association be asked to sanction the usual ten days at beginning of February for the tournament. It was also decided to try to send a U. P. team to Lahore to compete in the inter-provincial championship trophy and to ask the Punjab to send an official team to the All-India Championships. —A. P.

MAHATMA AT MANDVI.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION CRITICISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ANJAR, Nov. 3.

Cutch Mandvi, Nov. 1.—The action of Bawa Rigdharji in causing yesterday's mass meeting of about 10,000 people to be dispersed so abruptly created quite a stir and a sensation in the whole town. The general public feeling was one of resentment. The people would not be satisfied unless Mahatmaji addressed their meeting. The local leaders and respectable merchants earnestly requested Mahatmaji to prolong his stay in Mandvi and address the meeting. Mahatmaji having expressed his willingness the leaders organized a mass meeting in the maidan when both the opinions were scrupulously respected. Seth Pursottam Amarshi was elected the chairman who opened the proceedings by a bold and impressive speech. Among other things he dwelt upon the several virtues and weaknesses of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and said that because of his weaknesses he had not been able to introduce any reforms in administration. Referring to the post of Diwan which was vacant for the last two years and a half he said that a man of wide experience, ability and independence should be appointed who would and could help the process and progress of a responsible Government. After this the President presented an address in a silver casket to Mahatmaji.

Mahatmaji made a long speech, in the course of which he congratulated Sheth Purshotamdas Dhanji for his bold criticism of the present administration of Cutch. He deplored the most dirty and insanitary condition of the town. He did not know of any place where the streets turned into open privies where men and women would sit to answer calls of nature without the slightest shame, compunction or sense of sanitation. He asked the people to abandon this dirty practice and systematically improve the sanitation of the town. Referring to the last evening's sad incident he exhorted them in clear and impressive terms not to show any resentment or anger towards Bawa Rigdharji though he personally disapproved his action. He then spoke at length on the evil of untouchability, and importance of Khadi and cow protection. After this Mahatmaji announced Seth Gokuldas Khimji's desire to set apart Rs. 15,000 for Khadi and Rs. 10,000 for the uplift of the untouchables with a condition that after his death the amount would be administered by the Gujarat Prantic Samiti. Seth Gokuldas Khimji then announced donations of over Rs. 5,000 from some leading citizens towards the Das Memorial Fund.

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER.

The portable typewriter has established its claims as an article of household utility, like the sewing machine. Its use in office and at home by the business man, lawyer, doctor, clergyman, commercial traveller, author and student has now been extended to the busy housewife for correspondence and bazaar accounts. Remington Typewriter Co., (India) Ltd., have made arrangements to place the Remington Portable Typewriter within easy reach of the public. They offer their machine, complete with a travelling case, on easy payment terms which include a small amount to be paid in cash and the balance in convenient monthly instalments.

LECTURES ON THE GITA.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society Swami Sharvananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, who is now in Bombay, will deliver the first of a series of public lectures on the Bhagwad Gita at 6-30 p.m. to-day at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. All are cordially invited to attend.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 4th November 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	18.76	19.20 +.44		
LIVRPOOL	10.14	10.22 +.08	10.14	unchgd

wrmarket Closed 388.8.0 Khandi Closed; 386.8.0

NO CHANGE IN STRIKE SITUATION.

MISCHIEF-MONGERS BUSY.

The strike situation on Wednesday did not show any sign of improvement and in spite of about seventy mills being opened only 4,600 chose to go in, a number quite insufficient for efficient working of the mills. So far only clerks, timekeepers, mechanics and bleachers swell the number of those who enter the mill premises to give semblance of working of the mills.

About half a dozen mills paid 50 operatives their wages for September while the labour leaders distributed foodstuff to 150 persons and gave passage tickets to ten men to go to their villages.

FICTITIOUS POSTER.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala in an interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" referring to a large poster signed by Ahmedali Kalu and four others which was posted in the mill area as reported in "The Chronicle" on Tuesday exhorting the operatives to go to the Shete Building at Parel for help, said it was the work of some mischief-makers as the Textile Labour Leaders had so far not printed any such posters. He also thought that the names given in the poster were fictitious. One result of the mischief created by the poster was that nearly 2,000 men went in a body at Shete Building to demand money and foodstuff and Mr. Jhabvala being unable to meet with their demand or satisfy their clamour had to practically run away from there to save his life. When Mr. Jhabvala was surrounded by a large number of men at the instigation of some mischief-makers. Mr. N. M. Joshi was informed by some lady on the phone that Mr. Jhabvala's life was in danger and suggesting him to go to his rescue.

Mr. Tom Johnstone (Labour) M.P. (Dundee) and Mr. J. F. Sime, Secretary, Jute and Flax Workers' Union, Great Britain, who came to Bombay on Tuesday morning went round the mill area accompanied by Mr. N. M. Joshi and other Labour leaders on Wednesday afternoon.

OPERATIVES' MEETING AT MADANPURA.

Over 8,000 Mohammedan and other Mill operatives assembled together on Tuesday evening at Madanpura in the open street to decide upon the present grave Textile issue. The men had met together with a firm determination to hold out and though the meeting was timed for 6 o'clock the men had begun pouring in from 3 o'clock. Mr. Valli Ullah, a Mahomedan worker was put in the chair and from among the members of the Labour Crisis Committee Mr. Jhabvala and Mr. Bhatwadekar were present. The main feature of the meeting was that two of the Police officials occupied seats at the table intended for the President and the speakers and were very vigilantly taking down full reports of the speeches.

After preliminary remarks of the chairman Mr. Jhabvala was invited to speak. During his scathing remarks he attacked both the Government and the employers on their attitude and their regardlessness of the interests of the poor. "What could make the owners deduct the wages of their employees" asked Mr. Jhabvala "when they had secured for themselves 20 crores more for 12 crores of worth of mills in the boom times, when these heavy gains were acquired at the sweat of the poor workman's brows. In other better governed countries a large part of this gain could have gone towards the uplift of the masses and towards the betterment of the country. But the employers had squandered all their gains in trivial enjoyments from which the foreign countries principally England carried away a large part of our national wealth. Government does not encourage national industries; Government even takes away what little we gain by our physical effort. He called upon Government and the employers to give up what they have to save six lakhs of people in Bombay out of the total population of twelve lakhs. At the end he exhorted for a strong combination of men for Islam lay in unity, friendship, love and amity.

Mr. Bhatwadekar followed Mr. Jhabvala and he also pressed for organization of men and maintenance of peace in the town.

Thereafter the following resolutions were adopted:

That this meeting calls upon Government to institute enquiry into the accounts of the employers before reduction is effected.

This meeting requests the employers to revise their decision about reduction.

This meeting asks all operatives to join the Union of the men.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

In the share market in sympathy with quieter hessian market this section opened quiet but ruled steady throughout the day. Coals remained unchanged in absence of much enquiry. In miscellaneous there was no outstanding feature to record. Rubbers remained steady with little business doing. Teas were steady with not much doing. Government securities were unchanged.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 6.

P. & O. s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English mails of Oct. 22 due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

S. S. "Ranchi", with English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

	Sunrise	Sunset.
Nov. 5 (Thu.)	6h. 40m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 6 (Fri.)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 7 (Sat.)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 8 (Sun.)	6h. 42m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 9 (Mon.)	6h. 42m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 10 (Tue.)	6h. 43m.	6h. 3m.
Nov. 11 (Wed.)	6h. 43m.	6h. 3m
Nov. 12 (Thu.)	6h. 44m.	6h. 3m.

BROADCASTING OF DANCE MUSIC.—A programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club today (Thursday) at 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. wave-length 387 metres.

CITY'S HEALTH.—The total mortality the City, namely 527, during the week ending October 31, was 95 less than in the preceding week: the death-rate registered was 21.75. These figures compare favourably with those for the 44th week of 1924 when the mortality was 849 and death-rate 35.60 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 831 and death-rate 37.15.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per S.S "Sirsa" via Dhanuskodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 7th inst. instead of 3rd inst.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, Minister of Excise and Forests will leave Bombay on November 15 on tour to East Khandesh. He will arrive at Jalgaon on the 16th and halt there for 2 days visiting Pachora at the same time. He will proceed to Bhusaval on the 18th. camp at Pal or Edlabad till the 24th, and will return to Bombay on the 25th.

His Excellency the Viceroy has expressed his grateful appreciation of the numerous letters and telegrams of sympathy and enquiry which have reached him from time to time from all parts of India both before and after Her Excellency the Countess of Reading's operation.—A.P.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended by Captains T. B. C. Piggott and K. E. Previte Aides-de-Camp left Ganeshkhind for Satara on Tuesday and returned the same day.

Sayyed Habib, Editor "Siasat" an Urdu daily of Lahore, was "at home" in honour of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on Tuesday.

Belvedere.—H. E. the Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. C. F. Andrews on Monday.

Belvedere.—H. E. the Viceroy granted interviews to Bishop Fisher, Mr. D. J. Cohen and the Bishop of Calcutta.

H. E. Sir William Marris arrived at Allahabad on Wednesday morning.—A.P.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

NOTICE.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Messrs. J. L. Bose, V. B. Kirtikar, Baxi Ravi Rai and "Shahnavaz":—We have dealt with the topics recently.

Ratan Lall:—Why not write to the company first?

R. S. Nimbkar:—Let the candidates speak for themselves.

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1925.

CLIQUE ON COUNTRY?

The Indian Merchants' Chamber will discuss to-day, in an extraordinary meeting called specifically by requisition for the purpose, the advisability of appearing in evidence before the packed Commission of Sir Basil's pets and paragons appointed to investigate into the thirty-year old muddle of the Indian currency system. We have had experience before now of the wisdom and shrewdness of that body, as well as of its patriotic instincts and ambitions, sufficient to induce the belief that the result will be a fresh vindication of the national self-respect of the Indian people, as well as of the Indian merchants as a class. Even if that confidence had been shaken for a moment by extraneous circumstances of unfortunate development, Tuesday's public meeting of the citizens of Bombay,—which even Mr. Phiroze Sethna will not be able to style and denounce, in special interviews, as a gathering of a few mischievous malcontents—will suffice to restore and reinforce that confidence. But those who can observe which way the wind blows, those who have noticed the numerous undercurrents and secret springs that have complicated the plain-as-pikestaff issue in the Chamber, are inclined to look ominous and shake their heads, and doubt the issue at the extraordinary meeting this afternoon; so that, for the benefit of these doubters, as well as for the enlightenment of the misguided or the misinformed, we think it our duty once more to clear up the issues and misunderstandings that have been created to befog and obscure the main plaint of the Indian people as well as until now of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

It will be useless to repeat the very well-known facts of the genesis of this question. Even before the Assembly had found itself slighted in the camouflaged commission presented to it as *fait accompli* by the expert *Madari*, our Sir Basil Blackett of the Government of India's Finance Department, even before that body had bestirred itself to vindicate itself against the transparent sleights of hand Sir Basil had performed in the manufacture of this Commission,—wherein if he did not endeavour to convert black into white, he certainly tried, not without a measure of success, to represent six whites as equal to four blacks,—the Indian Merchants' Chamber had telegraphed to him to reconsider the composition of the Commission on pain of finding it lacking in confidence in the country at large. Sir Basil is, of course, an expert in disposing of such waste paper that a busy official in a position like his is fated to receive in the course of his pilgrimage through this vale of remonstrances. But in this instance, the leaders of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, speaking, of course, in their "personal capacity"—we wonder what and where precisely the distinction is between the *personal* capacity and the *public* capacity of an entity like Mr. Phiroze Sethna, for example,—have hastened to relieve Sir Basil most obligingly of the disagreeable necessity for disposing of the protests of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. We have heard it said that even the original telegram of protest against this extraordinary selection of grateful nonentities would not have been sent,—at least in the form in which it was sent,—had the bigwigs of the Chamber been then on the spot. But for once at least Fate was not on the side of the loudest titles and the longest purse, even as, occasionally, Providence itself forgets to be on the side of the biggest batallions. An honest gentleman of plain common sense was in the chair at the time the telegram and the protesting letter were resolved upon to be sent. Naturally, he forgot to issue the now very common thunders of the olympians in the shape of threats to resign from the Chamber, and deprive that body of the invaluable light and priceless leading that these eminent plutocrats claim to lend to the Chamber and its doings. The result was and is: that in spite of all the endeavours to make a mountain of a molehill, the molehill still shows no sign of impregnation or enlargement. In spite of the wildest allegations of motives to every unfortunate who has incurred the displeasure of the most petulantly sensitive of our public men, we cannot see that this issue of the self-respect of the Indian people as much as of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has the slightest connection with personalities of any description whatsoever. The Indian Merchants' Chamber are welcome to say that they will not support a policy which the country as a whole demands,—though we find the greatest hesitation in believing that the declarations of some of the leading gentlemen of the Chamber find any echo at all in any considerable section of their constituents. But what the Indian Merchants' Chamber or their leaders have no right to attempt, what the champions and supporters of this poltroonery of practically eating their words and withdrawing their repeated protests against the composition of the Commission have no right to attempt is to distort the issue and to misrepresent the motives of those who have the misfortune to differ from the eminent ornaments of that body, and so to mislead the general body of the Indian merchants. We trust the general body of the Merchants' Chamber will not be deceived by the sophistries of which some of their leaders have ere now shown themselves capable and will not hesitate to record their unambiguous protest and dissatisfaction regarding the barefaced jugglery of Sir Basil Blackett, whom the most energetic championship of even the most officious politician in India to-day cannot save from condemnation as the most heartless and heedless Finance Minister that India ever had the misfortune to possess.

On the specific merits of the Resolution to be discussed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber this evening, it is impossible to be unanimous. One part of it declares that with the exception of Sir Purshottamdas the Indian representation on the Commission does not carry the confidence of the people of India. It may be pleasant flattery for Sir Purshottamdas to single him out so specially as the only one who carries the confidence of the people of India. This may be even very good tactics, and while we have doubt as to the position and importance of Sir Purshottamdas, the question of the Chamber's self-respect should not be obscured by his dignity or dogged attachment to the Commission. Here, we must repeat, is a main issue of Indian interests against British exploitation. Are we to co-operate in it? If it is not too late even now—if the Chamber have not lost sight altogether of the commonest amenities of public life,—we trust they will pass the resolution, minus the dispraise of three Indians which the draftsmen of the resolution have unconsciously allowed to slip into the resolution in their admiration of one. The essential aim must be to condemn the creation presented by Sir Basil, not to praise or disparage the creatures. For the rest, it is perhaps just as well that the present resolution makes no mention of Sir Purshottamdas's duty to resign from the Commission in response to this resolution of boycott by the Chamber. We assume, of course, that the Indian Merchants' Chamber will not be more backward in their desire to vindicate the national self-respect than the citizens of Bombay have been. But even on that assumption, we have to recognise that the resignation of Sir Purshottamdas is altogether a matter of his own absolute decision. He has been appointed to the Commission, in theory at least, for his personal eminence as a great authority on currency intricacies,—or perhaps on account of the remarkable openness of his mind on the matter, after twice identifying himself with a particular and definite course of reform as embodied in the bills which he in a previous *avatar* had sponsored in the Assembly. Be that as it may, if Sir Purshottamdas chooses to ignore the desires of his constituents, he has every excuse to plead this special distinction; and we do not know but that his constituents may have perforce to be satisfied with this decision. Discretion, we have always heard it said in the councils of the worldly wise, is the better part of valour. Certainly, in this instance, the reticence of the Resolution on the issue of Sir Purshottamdas's resignation from a packed Commission,—like the one Sir Basil has inflicted upon us—is a wise piece of tactics that the event will justify. If even at the cost of this reservation, the Chamber will reiterate its protest and condemnation of this packed Commission; if even at the risk of such manoeuvring, the country's decision is unanimously recorded and notified to the powers-that-be, we shall have won a great victory,—morally if not materially; and the Government of India will have been exposed and exhibited as bankrupt in statesmanship and sympathy which they at present pretend to possess of quite a special character. We have urged these few points,—not because we really doubt the final resolve of the Chamber, but because the elements of unrest and distrust seem to have gathered strength so much that they need an exposure—which done we trust there will be no hesitation in the Chamber, as there was none at the Gaiety meeting in a wholehearted condemnation of this Sir Basil Blackett's pet device for the scientific spoliation of India.

WISE DECISION.

No reasonable man will cavil at the liveliness which characterised the proceedings of the Swaraj party's conference at Nagpur. The party is an active organisation. When novel circumstances occur, it has to be guarded in its movements. On their decision against defeatist counsel at Nagpur the leaders of the party deserve the thanks of the country. To have described the conduct of Mr. Tambe with lurid epithets, was not a difficult or objectionable performance, and wisely the party put condemnation as a subsidiary issue and discussed the suggestion of responsive co-operationists to wheel round. The Berar Provincial Swaraj Party had out of local regard for the much-condemned Mr Tambe, accepted his resignation in advance of the All-India Executive but the terms of censure were essentially the same. The Berar Swarajists did not absolve Mr. Tambe; they only moderated the language of reproach, but the stealthy concession was corrected by the All-India Executive who refused to allow any accents of mitigation in the final verdict. Let it be noted that there was no assertion of the claim that Mr. Tambe might be congratulated on his defection in anybody's personal capacity; nor was there any strident attempt made to reduce the election of Mr. Patel to the level of Tambe-ism. Mr. N. C. Kelkar had called upon Pundit Motilal Nehru to launch the thunderbolt of discipline at his head, but the Executive ignored the challenge in good humour, realising that the supreme duty of the party was to secure the effect of discipline by the conciliation of opinion. From the resolutions of the party, it is obvious that they have relied on the advantages of conciliation without the surrender of principles. All this is satisfactory. The meeting was well attended and there can be no grievance about a hole-and-corner decision. Further, there was no categorical objection raised against the claim of responsive co-operationist, that they are free to express their views. As the ventilation of opinion is an unqualified right, no theoretical exception can be taken against the claim, and we may trust the good sense of leaders to distinguish between dissenting opinion and procedure against party-solidarity. From the atmosphere of controversy created in advance of the meeting, there was the fear of rupture and discord, but the Swarajists have discovered in conference, that there are too many interests binding their union to justify local schisms.

The attitude of Berar and the recriminations of local leaders in the Central Provinces, suggested the risk of implacable divergence in the policy of the party. Dr. Moonje and Mr. Abhyankar came into salutary conflict, cleansing their bosoms of much perilous stuff. Garbled versions given of Dr. Moonje's speech, have prompted the mentors of blameless politics to declare horror at his alleged machiavellism and to praise the "straightforwardness" of Mr. Tambe who won fortune by subterfuge. Transient divisions in the Party did not deter Dr. Moonje from adhering to the decision of the All-India party, and as his horrified critics did not scruple to say that he was coveting Mr. Tambe's position as speaker in the Council, we have no difficulty in exposing their *mala fides*. Mr. Abhayankar was in unless trained rage against Dr. Moonje, but the honours were carried by Dr. Moonje. The fact is that there have been for some time unfortunate offers from the Governor of his ministerships. Leaders were summoned and consulted, jointly and severally, and it is the fluid stage of negotiation on which Mr. Abhayankar relied for his impeachment of Dr. Moonje. As the Swarajists are entirely in favour of honourable co-operation there is nothing to prevent their stipulating conditions or in discussing the preliminaries of acceptance. With those conditions rejected by the Governor, we do not see any justice now in inveighing against negotiations of settlement which proved abortive. Whether the conditions offered by Government are evidence of substantial co-operation, is a point to be decided by the entire Executive of the Party and the C. P. Swarajists have consistently belied the prognostications of hostile critics that they were for secretly accepting ministerships. The change suggested by one of the local bodies in favour of responsive co-operation, caused surprise and it was decided that the local exemptions would be contrary to the fundamental principles of the party. Indulgences and dispensations are not expedient, if the *morale* of the Swaraj party and its hold on the electorate are to be preserved; and it should be the supreme concern of the party to enhance its effectiveness by stiffening up its electoral pledges.

While the Executive Committee of the Swaraj party has earned the congratulations of the public for retrieving stragglers and firming up the ranks, the question remains whether the harmony produced has behind it the impetus of forward action. The decisions reached are of a stationary nature. They do not say how the Party should develop its policy or how the Party should intensify the support of the country to the programme adopted. On the Council-side the Party has substantially adhered to its first intention of refusing to work diarchy without real reform, but the leaders of the Party have not bestowed sufficient attention on the revival of electoral interest, and the stimulation of public opinion. In Bengal and Madras, progressive work has been done in the awakening of the masses. In other provinces, notably rural Bombay, the activities of the Swaraj party have been slack and irregular. The Nagpur decisions have not taken due cognisance of the lethargy in the country and the opportunity of Swarajists to enliven agitation. Non-co-operation in the Councils having been followed by the party, it would be their duty to report their limitations to the Cawnpore session of the Congress. If the Congress decides that Swarajists should move to the left and intimate to Government the last notice of a conciliatory policy, the Congress should also instruct the Swarajist members of the legislature to leave the Councils and prepare for the logical outcome of rejected budgets. The piping counsel of co-operation, redundantly called responsive, is due to the fact that the Swarajist position in the Councils has become un-progressive. While the seats in the Council should remain secure against *zo hookmi* invasion, the Congress should help the Swarajists with a mandate of work among the masses. To that end many of the old No-changers who had little or no faith in Council-action should be invited by the Swarajists for work on terms of comradeship. With bureaucracy on the rise, verbal victories in the Councils are merely a means of advertising their inutility. If the purpose of the Swarajists were only the exposure of the Council-sham, they may claim to have done their part long ago; but the Swarajists have a positive service to perform in alliance with those who refused to put any faith in elections and who thought no exposure was really necessary. More and more, there is definite evidence of the need of bringing the Congress to assume aggressive mass-agitation. The Swarajists have reached a stage when they can claim the stagnant observance of their policy within the Councils, and it will be for them to obtain a mandate of action outside the Councils from the Cawnpore Congress.

Notes of the Day.

Winston Churchill and the East.

The English Chancellor of the Exchequer assured on Tuesday last the citizens of a great industrial town in England, that they need have no anxiety on the subject of unrest in the Eastern parts of the Empire. In flamboyant language he told them that "there had been during the past year a certain steadying of opinion in the great oriental dependencies and also in Egypt." Yet only the day before this complacent assertion, news agencies had informed the whole world that the new decree in Egypt insisting on the registration of political organisations had caused grave dissatisfaction in that country, and the advent of one of the most commercially-minded of British imperialists, Baron Lloyd, was held to have a good deal to do with the issue of that unpopular and mischievous Ukase. Mr. Churchill talks of a plurality of oriental dependencies. We had imagined that England possessed only one, but we suppose we must add to India now, the dependencies of Palestine and Mesopotamia, to reconcile ourselves to the plurality in statement. Has there been any steadying of opinion as regards the British connection either in India, Egypt, Palestine or Mesopotamia? Is there any tendency in India in spite of our dissensions and quarrels, to accept the Montford Reforms and work them? As regards British policy in the Middle East, the critical survey of the situation by a special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" some weeks ago, shows that there has been no steadying of opinion in British favour. We would like to suggest to the Labour press of England the utility of preventing British public opinion from being misinformed by British Junkers.

Wishes.

In commenting upon the recent proposal in the Corporation by a Deccani member that Chowpatti should be re-named "Tilak Beach," the "Times of India" has given a fresh exhibition of malevolent sentiment which illustrates the saying that the wish is father to the thought. In its opinion, "the new name would embody nothing except the fact that Mr. Tilak once existed, a thing which many people in this Presidency are nowadays only too glad to forget." The "Times of India" may wish that the memory of Tilak should soon be obliterated, but in suggesting that many people are to-day glad to forget him, it has made a ludicrous miscalculation of the esteem in which the late Lokamanya is held throughout the country. There is hardly a city of any importance in India to-day where there has not arisen some Tilak monument or another in the form of a Mandir or a School as the expression of that esteem and even in Bombay, which our Anglo-Indian contemporary would doubtless like to save from committing a similar error, the public will not rest content until they have succeeded in erecting a suitable memorial to the sturdy fighter for Indian Home Rule at the very place where he was cremated. There may be obstacles, thanks to the working of Anglo-Indian mentality, but the popular wish will ultimately prevail. We do not think the name "Tilak Beach", with its associations of a Western seaside resort for week-end trippers, was a suggestion which accorded with Indian sentiment but we confess we were not prepared to find even the "Times of India" indulging in an outrageous suggestion which is noteworthy only as a revelation of a perverse mentality. We would urge the public to treat the suggestion with the contempt it deserves and work for a statue to the Lokmanya on Chowpatti sands, which will at once be a magnificent example of Indian art and a worthy tribute to the departed leader.

A Disgrace.

The series of questions and the resolutions by no less than eight members of the local Legislature about the hardships of the primary teachers point to a disgraceful condition of affairs. The teachers have been, it is evident, victimised at every place and on all occasions. A sentence contained in the memorial from the teachers, published last year, sums up the situation and indicates the neglect and the contempt which their demands have hitherto received. The teachers obtained, it points out, "in 1914 the scale sanctioned for their payment in 1887." Even that was probably the result of a windfall. And, the teachers, variously described in terms alternating between pity and contempt, fighting for a status and pay a little higher than that granted to peons, have been running the obstacle race ever since. The Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme, accepted as a decent and workable compromise, was subjected to the same old speculative tactics. The Chandavarkar Committee and the Government resolution of 1923 contain every sign of the tantalising game being prolonged for another decade or more. How wonderfully discreet the Government have been! Why promise a definite increment and scale, as proposed under the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme, which would benefit the teachers as a matter of course! Why not propose allowances which may be left to chance or rather to the whims of the officials in the Education Department! Government would like to feel flattered over the Free and Compulsory Education Act. They can do it on the cheap. They can invent schemes and scales which postpone indefinitely the promised increments which seldom materialise themselves. It is not certain that the resoltions in the Council will, in the present circumstances afford the harassed teachers any substantial relief. However that may be, there is no reason why those who have been responsible for them should avoid the exercise of their influence in the municipalities they represent. That is where they can press their demands with greater force and expedite their satisfaction. If they persuade the municipalities to accept the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme the Government will be offered the test of their *bona fides*. The teachers have been until now sufficiently harassed. It is futile to expect their despair to work out the implications of the campaign for free and compulsory primary education. There are methods other than the looting of their miserable pittance which ought to be investigated by those eager for the spread of literacy. They cannot have it both ways. They cannot preach the gospel of free and compulsory education and shirk its natural consequences.

CRISIS AVERTED.

FRENCH CABINET COMES TO STAY.

CHAMBER PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Paris (4-40 p.m.).—The Government has decided to stand or fall by the vote of the Chamber on the Ministerial declaration which was presented to the Chamber this afternoon. The Socialists have decided to abstain from voting. The declaration criticises the financial problem, but does not reveal the proposed taxation, merely declaring that all forms of wealth will participate. It says that the menace in Morocco has been removed and that the French occupy a strong northern frontier line from where suspicious movements can be watched and suppressed. Twenty-one battalions are returning to France. The declaration attributes the painful events in Syria to the wave of agitation sweeping from China to Morocco. Government have opened an enquiry and will appoint a Civil High Commissioner. The sole aim of the Government is to hasten, in conformity with the terms of the League mandate, the time when the people of Syria will be capable of self-government.

Paris (10-5 p.m.).—The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in Government by 221 votes to 189.—Reuter.

SOCIALISTS ABSTAIN FROM VOTING.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Paris.—180, including 104 Socialists, abstained from voting. The Ministerial declaration had generally a lukewarm reception. The Socialists were stonily silent while the Right and the Centre were equally cold though they cheered the references to M. Briand's work at Locarno and General Lyautey's and Marshal Petain's achievements in Morocco. Following the announcement of the division it was learnt that 4 Socialist leaders Boncourt, Moutet, Auriol and Renandel had resigned from the committee of the Socialist Parliamentary group as a protest against the party's decision not to support M. Painleve.

M. Painleve on leaving the Chamber tonight remarked: "The present Cabinet will remain in office."—Reuter's Special.

KAPURTHALA AND KING FEISUL AMONG VISITORS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Paris.—The Maharajah of Kapurthala and King Feisul were present at to-day's important sitting of the Chamber.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH BOMBARD VILLAGES.

LONDON, Nov. 3

Alexandria.—A traveller from Damascus states that the French on 28th October bombarded three villages near Damascus as a reprisal for acts of brigandage.

It is stated that the French estimate of 1,200 killed as a result of bombardment of Damascus referred only to those found dead in the streets and that 440 more corpses have been discovered in the ruins of houses.—Reuter.

HEAVY FRENCH LOSSES.

1200 PRISONERS KILLED.

The "Englishman" publishes the following cable from its London correspondent:—A special message to the "Daily Mail" from Cairo states that General Gamelin's army, which fought its way back to Damascus after being surrounded by rebels, lost 3,000 dead. At least 6,000 French soldiers have been killed in Syria since the outbreak of the rebellion in August.

Further accounts by refugees from Damascus report that the gaol was bombarded and 1,200 prisoners imprisoned there were killed.

BRITISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

LABOUR GAINS IN PROVINCES

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The results announced early this morning in about 80 of the largest provincial towns in connection with Municipal elections show gains and losses, respectively, as follows:—Labour 73 and 26, Conservative 28 and 49, Liberals 11 and 33, Independents 21 and 25.

LONDON PROVINCES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Complete results of the Municipal elections in London provinces show that the Labourites have a total net gain of 135 seats, of which 88 are from London. Labourites hold a majority in 8 of the 28 London boroughs. There is a tie at Greenwich. The remaining 19 are held by Municipal Reformers.—Reuter's Special.

"IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY"

INVOKE LEAGUE'S INTERVENTION.

MR. M. YAKUB'S APPEAL TO VICEROY.

MORADABAD, Nov. 3.

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. Mahomed Yakub, M.L.A. to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—Though reluctant to embarrass His Excellency when Lady Reading is still in bed, I cannot restrain my feelings at the terrible happenings in Syria where thousands of Mussalmans are mercilessly massacred by French, and Damascus, the ancient home of Islamic civilisation, is cruelly destroyed. I earnestly pray His Excellency to move the British Government, in the name of humanity, to invoke the Council of the League of Nations' intervention to stop French atrocities and bloodshed.—A. P.

END THIS REIGN OF TERROR.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S PROTEST

DELHI, Nov. 4.

Hakim Ajmal Khan has wired to the Secretary General, League of Nations, Geneva, as follows:—"Indian Mussalmans heard of the horror enacted in Syria and specially in Damascus with extreme anger and grief, and while indignantly protesting against the Mandatory Power responsible for such attrocions and inhuman conduct they demand from the League of Nations that it should at once put an end to the reign of terror existing to-day in Syria. If the League is to be an instrument of peace in the world it must restore complete freedom to the people of the Mandated Territory. In our considered opinion, an end cannot be put to these recurring horrors without putting an end to the entire system of mandates which promisse to create an ever flowing stream of human blood, and is sowing seeds of permanent warfare in Asia. The Mussalmans of Delhi assembled in meeting also ask me to convey a similar protest and demand. Kindly invite immediate attention of the League to this communication and circulate it among its members.—A.P.

AMRITSAR MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

Amritsar.—At a meeting of the Mahomedans held in Khairdins Mosque, a resolution expressing horror at the alleged severity perpetrated by the French over the Syrians, asking the League of Nations what steps it had taken, when one of its members had indulged in alleged excesses and praying to God to help the Syrians in their struggle for freedom was passed.—A.P.

TURKISH TROOPS TO IRAQ FRONTIER.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Paris.—Referring to the report that the Turkish troops were permitted to pass across Syria, "Le Journal" says that Turkish traffic over the Syrian section of the Baghdad Railway is being closely watched in order that there may be no military preparations. The Turks were authorised to send a number of recruits Eastward, after giving an assurance that the corresponding number of old soldiers will be demobilised and repatriated. Only 500 men were involved in this, and the paper points out that any complication in the Mosul District will be regrettable from France's viewpoint, because there was the risk of an unfortunate repercussion in Syria.

CHINESE TARIFF CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Peking.—Sir Ronald Macleay, the British Minister formally informed the Tariff Autonomy Committee that the British delegation was willing to submit for ratification by their Government such further measures as might be agreed upon by the Conference with a view to ensuring, within a reasonable period, the full realisation of China's claim to complete liberty of action in matters relating to tariff. All Powers have now accepted in principle the Chinese proposal for the tariff autonomy of China. Mr. Wang tabled a declaration of the Chinese Government undertaking to abolish *likin* not later than 1st January 1929.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Peking.—The American delegates have submitted proposals to the Tariff Conference for various Customs increases from which the provinces will be compensated for abolishing likin and providing that if the stipulated measures are carried out, the present treaty restrictions will cease and the national tariff will be enforced from January 1st, 1929.—Reuter.

NO GOING BACK.

MEANING OF NAGPUR RESOLUTIONS.

DUTY OF COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTORATE.

Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, interviewed by our representative, said "As I had expected from the outset the Tambe affair has cleared the position of the Swarajists. There were not wanting minor prophets who had foretold that the Swaraj Party would break up or that it was bound to move faster on the inclined plane towards acceptance of office and responsive co-operation. The Swaraj Party as a result of the sitting of the Executive Committee, which was fully attended, and of the joint meeting of the Swarajists of the C.P. has emerged out of the crisis more united, firmer and with a dearer grasp of the vital issues. I found in Nagpur that the bulk of the Maharastra opinion is really and emphatically adverse to a change in the direction of responsive co-operation and to the acceptance of office In a party like the Swaraj Party, which is in its infancy little jars may occasionally occur, but boldness, wisdom, statemanship and mutual good-will required for the purpose of winning Swaraj are the things to which all of us are pledged and they have naturally enabled most happy conclusions to be come to. Our opponents, frantic bureaucrats and our candid friends in all parties will do well to assist us in building up the Party rather than a copious indulgence in critical dialectics which leads nowhere. It is time the Liberals and the Independents, after the repeated turning down of our demands in the Assembly and after a bitter experience there and in all provincial Legislatures, do give up their objections to join the Swaraj Party and come to it as practical brotherhood sworn to win freedom for India. The Nationalists in Madras and other forward members of the Justice Party would, I trust, read the appeal. The real problem at present seems to be not whether the Swaraj Party is getting popular, strong, wise and just—for it is all that—but whether Mahomedan friends in large numbers will come into it. The Hindu-Muslim question, as every body has realised, is the question which we must tackle unceasingly and with a determination to find a solution. The Swarajists all over the country must make it their primary duty to help to find a way out.

SWARAJISTS AND CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

The Nagpur resolutions must be perfectly welcome to Congressmen and Swarajists in Madras Province where it was feared there might be relaxation of discipline and going downhill. No patriotic men of the Province has, therefore, any excuse hereafter for not joining the Swaraj Party, and I can assure them that the Cawnpore Congress is not going to agree to the acceptance of offices, I cordially endorse Pandit Motilalji's appeal and ask Madras provincial electorates only to return the candidates who have been nominated as candidates to the Council of State by the Swaraj Party. It is the answer which the electorates give at elections repeatedly to the bureaucracy that is really more important than the legislature's work.

I find the "Times of India" here says our movements has become a mere balkwash and the skilled imperturbality of Lord Reading has defeated Non-co-operation in its first and in its second phase. If the Council of State electorate, which is the pet child of bureaucracy, shows rebellion, why then he and his successor will learn that no legislature, electoral or other contrivance devised by the combined skill of British statesman and Indian bureaucrats can stop the irresistible Swaraj tide.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING SCHEME.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The utilisation of the new Rugby Wireless station as a starting point for simultaneous broadcasting to all parts of the Empire was suggested in a lecture at the Overseas League by Mr. Murray, Director of Publicity to the British Broadcasting Company. He stressed the need for a conscious Empire broadcasting policy and exchange of programmes, especially statesmen's speeches. He outlined a feasible scheme of construction of relay stations in maritime provinces such as Canada, Winnipeg and British Columbia, and high power stations in New Zealand, Australia, Burma, Ceylon and India, while South Africa could be handled direct. He declared that the scheme would cost a million sterling to start with, but thereafter it would be self-supporting.—Reuter's Special.

(Continued from column 6.)

graphy our kin by the Aryan race, our confrere by culture. And India hopes that whatever happens, foreign interference will not be tolerated. American monetary help does not fall under the category of calculated, pre-meditated, penetrations. Better that there be even some bloodshed out of which stable government issues for Persia standing entirely on her own legs. It is to be preferred to perfect immediate order prevailing throughout the land with foreign troops perhaps out of sight but painfully in mind. Some think that any congratulations are still premature inasmuch as the ill-starred ex-Shah is likely to show fight. We shall only hope that Iran will settle down with order evolved without non-Persian auxiliaries under any guise or colour.

NO DISAFFECTION.

DECISIONS LOYALLY ACCEPTED BY ALL.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR ON NAGPUR

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., General Secretary of the All-India Swarajya Party, who was in Bombay yesterday on his way back from Nagpur, was interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, in regard to the alleged disaffection in the Party. He said:—

"I am not at liberty to speak of the full and frank discussion we have had nor is it right or desirable to do so; but I may say that the decisions arrived at have been loyally accepted by all and that there is no disposition or intention whatever to disintegrate or introduce divisions within the party. I have no doubt, that the decisions that will be arrived at and the mandate that will be given by the Cawnpore Congress will be carried out by the Swarajya Party as a whole and by all sections of the Congress."

A WARNING TO WAVERERS.

PT. MOTILAL CONDEMNS TAMBE AFFAIR

NAGPUR, Nov. 4.

Under presidentship of Mr. Abhyankar, M.L.A., Pandit Motilal Nehru addressing a public meeting last night appealed to Hindus and Mahomedans to unite and fight the common enemy. He strongly condemned the action of Mr. Tambe and said that it was not an isolated action but was the culmination of a series of attempts to take office commencing with an intrigue to form a ministry. He would not mention names but would say that those who carried on intrigues deserved as much condemnation as Mr. Tambe. To those who advocated responsive co-operation and the formation of a Ministry he gave an open challenge to resign their seats in the Council and seek re-elections in opposition to the pucca Swarajist. He warned the waverers that the Party would not shirk from amputating a diseased limb in the interest of the country. Concluding his speech, he appealed to people to support Seth Govinddoss, the Swarajist candidate for the Council of State.

Pandit Motilal Nehru leaves for Bombay to-day and proposes to return for an extensive tour in Berar and C.P. from 8th to 22nd instant.—A.P.

HAPPY DAYS FOR BRITISH TRADE !

£ 5,000,000 CONTRACT FROM BOMBAY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The possibility of a considerable improvement in British trade is foreshadowed by the announcement in the "Westminster Gazette" of a five million sterling contract for the electrification of 300 miles of railway in Bombay which will be placed in England in addition to the six million sterling contracts for a transport scheme for Africa.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 5.)

public life of the country, said that Sir Pherozeshah was not merely "an agitator" as his critics styled him, but a real worker who did solid constructive work for his country. The Bombay Municipality is what it is to-day because of Sir Pherozeshah's strenous efforts to secure the management of their city's affairs in the hands of its citizens. He showed by his monumental work in the municipal administration what Indians can achieve if they were allowed to manage their own affairs.

In the Bombay Council Sir Pherozeshah was the fearless champion of the people's rights and once he had to follow the same tactics as the Bombay Swarajists were doing in the present sessions at Poona. Concluding Mr. Trivedi said that he was sure that if Sir Pherozeshah were living and had behind him such organised public opinion as obtained at present, Sir Pherozeshah would have smashed the Reforms in five years.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said that the object of celebrating Jayantis was to dwell upon the good qualities of the departed soul and resolve to emulate the noble traits of the man whose Jayanti they were celebrating. There were many good qualities of head and heart for which Sir Pherozeshah was rightly noted. Sir Pherozeshah was a patriot of the first magnitude, who had worked for the political advancement of the country with a singleness of purpose and devotion that was simply marvellous. His monumental work in the municipal affairs of the city had rightly earned for him the name the "Father of Local Self-Government." He was equally eager to advance the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country and such institutions as the Central Bank of India and the "Bombay Chronicle" bore ample testimony to his business capacity.

In conclusion Mr. Desai exhorted the audience to try their best to uplift the cause of their country and thus pay a fitting tribute to Sir Pherozeshah's memory.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

A TRUE ZOROASTRIAN.

LESSON OF SIR PHEROZESHAH'S LIFE.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The tenth anniversary of the birthday of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was celebrated in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday, before a largely attended gathering, when His Holiness Shams-ul-Ulema Dastur Darab Peshton Sanjana was in the Chair.

His Holiness Shams-ul-Ulema Dastur Darab Sanjana, the President of the evening said that they had put him under a deep debt of gratitude by electing him to preside on the occasion. Personally he would have liked a public man like the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel or Sir Dinshaw Watcha to occupy the chair on an occasion when they were celebrating the anniversary of one who was pre-eminently a politician and a statesman. The services rendered by Dadabhai Nowroji and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to their motherland were so imperishable, and so well-known as not to need any recapitulation. The life of Sir Pherozeshah could well serve as an ideal for every Parsi youth to copy and to emulate. It was the duty of the Parsi youths to live up to the traditions set up by such true Zoroastrians as Sir Pherozeshah and Dadabhoy to work hand in hand with their Hindu and Muslim brethren and work for the prosperity and advancement of their Motherland. If the Parsis could draw a lesson from the life of Sir Pherozeshah they might be said to have celebrated his Jayanti in a true spirit.

Mr. M. K. Patel said that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was a follower and disciple of Dadabhai Naoroji and was inspired with the Grand Old Man's burning love of country and enthusiasm for the cause of progress and liberty. It was well-known how Sir Pherozeshah raised himself in the public confidence and esteem by honest hard work and how cheerfully he made stupendous sacrifices to advance the cause of India's freedom. He was one of those high-souled Indians who had evinced a genuine and earnest sympathy for the people and had striven hard to help them in advancing towards the goal of freedom. The people of India could scarcely have a better ideal of citizenship before them than that furnished by the political career of their trusted tribune the late Sir Pherozeshah. The appearance of that stalwart politician at the helm of the political movement in the country marked a new era in the history of India, for it gave to the people a new political life and a new political impetus.

TRUSTED LEADER OF PEOPLE.

Sir Pherozeshah's public services were very valuable and of lasting importance. Sir Pherozeshah possessed a rare combination of those gifts which make a man the trusted leader of a people. His impressive eloquence, his incisive logic, his wide culture, His political intuition, and above all, his spirit of self-sacrifice, were deservedly admired and praised by friends and foes alike. A man of towering intellect, sturdy independence and unflinching devotion he fought against the bureaucracy for years as the champion of the dumb millions of India with absolute fearlessness. His services to India—services that claimed the heartfelt gratitude and ready recognition not only of the present but of generations to come of the Indian people—had made his name dear in every part of the country and had made his life and life-work a source of the noblest inspiration for generations to come.

The best lesson they learned from the life of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was the lesson of self-sacrifice. He devoted his talents to the service of his motherland and like the late Deshbandhu Das, whom he closely resembled in many respects, sacrificed a lucrative practice of thousands of rupees for the sake of serving his mother country and the city in which he was born."

Maulana Shaukat Ali said that he was much pleased to pay his humble tribute to the memory of a great fighter in India's cause like Sir Pherozeshah. The one great quality in Sir Pherozeshah which appealed to him and which practically won the speaker over to Sir Pherozeshah's side, was that Sir Pherozeshah was pre-eminently a great fighter, a great striver. At a time when the speaker was an abject Government servant and when the Muslims had no backbone, had no public spirit to stand up against wrongs but were at the beck and call of the Government, Sir Pherozeshah and other members of the small Parsi community who came forward and fought for the liberation and the emancipation of India not only in India but in such a far-off place as England. Hindus and Muslims would always remember the services rendered by the Parsis like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir Pherozeshah to India At present all Indians were grateful for the services rendered by the handful Parsis who have consistently fought for the country of their adoption.

Concluding, Maulana Shaukat Ali said that he was ashamed to find their own countrymen saying that they were unfit to govern India; but if one fine morning they found that the Britishers had left "the hell of a country" like India and packed off to their "beautiful land" there would be some excitement for a day or two but he was sure that soon they would find the country better governed than it was at present. "I therefore want India in my own hands," said the speaker in concluding, "and I can assure you that her troubles would be over once it is in the hands of Indians."

A REAL WORKER.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi after briefly narrating the many services that Sir Pherozeshah had rendered in the cause of education, municipal administration and in the wider

(Continued in Column 4.)

PERSIA'S TRANSFORMATION

(BY G. K. N.)

The Persian Majliss or parliament has decided by a majority, not unanimously, upon a tranquil revolution. The Kajar dynasty is to cease to reign. Reza Khan appropriately surnamed Pehlevi, the Minister of War and the Prime Minister of Persia, becomes the regent. It is clear that he will act as virtual Dictator pending the final arrangements for the government of re-incarnated Iran. The political upheaval will in all probability terminate in a bloodless metampsychosis. Its rumblings were heard years ago before a Shahansha of Iran broke faith with his subjects and bombarded the house of parliament with mercenery foreign troops. It has long been foreseen. It has however, taken years to come to a head. Young Iran awoke a generation before Young India. The paper "Kanun" or "Law" or "Constitution" which advocated political liberation of nations and individuals had to be founded in London. The Berlin "Kaveh" was much more outspoken. In Egypt and Turkey and France where Persians congregated, reform and homeland was foremost in their thoughts.

A Popular Step

The change coincides with the ardent wishes of almost the entire people. There are some, whose opinion cannot be scorned, who are not for a republic. They hold that Persia is best governed by a constitutional monarchy, where the personal powers of the sovereign, say a brother of the deposed ruler, are duly controlled by a strong and wise executive. They are opposed to the school which sees immediate salvation of Persia in its strong man alone. They would hand over the reigns to a benevolent autocrat ruling under a constitution. The future in that case will be obscure. For there can be few who would advocate the founding of a new dynasty of absolute or semi-autocratic monarchs. Any way there is no mistaking the genuine dislike amounting to hatred of the ruling Kajar family. Even the Nomad clans to whom they trace their origin appear quiescent. The Kajars are aliens. They were brought into Persia by Tamerlane. They belong to the Kazil-bash or redcapped Turkomans. We have them on our own Frontier. They are Shias. But Persia was once a country of Sunni Islam. The royal family does not speak among themselves the language of Iran. Theirs is the Turkish dialect. The traditions of legitimacy have so deeply penetrated the Persian soul that some ask us to beware of any sudden or abrupt metamorphosis out of harmony with age honoured beliefs. True, the young Persian is to-day evolved beyond recognition. He holds in execration the memory of the founder of the house of Kajar, Aga Mahomed Khan captured and emasculated by his enemy at the age of five. Karim Khan Zand entertained him, as his brother-in-law at his court at Shiraz. Karim Khan admired the eunuch's ability and gave him the sobriquet of Piran-Visa, the Minister of Afrasiab, monarch of Turan and hereditary foe of Iran.

Mullahs' Baneful Influence.

The causes of the backwardness of his once glorious country have been burnt into young Persia. The most potent of these has been the all-dominating powers of the Mullahs. If they were honest fanatics, they would deserve the respect due to misguided martyrs. They are most of them agnostics at heart. They ply their spiritual trade to make what they know to be dishonest living. They represent rather the theocratic ideals of the Aryan bigot than the Semitic lawgiver's monotheism, which has no room of an intermediary sacerdotal caste between man and his Maker. Some of the rigours amounting to caste prejudice which afflict Persia could be paralleled only from the code of Manu. Young Persia has risen above this selfish and demoralizing superstition. Yearly the Government sends out youngmen to Europe and America for training.

Iran has discovered herself. She knows her own mind. Her native astuteness has kept the ancient country going between the fierce ambitions of the Russians, Imperialistic or Bolshevist, on the north and the British on the south. If there were some evil geniuses who complacently looked upon the eventual partition of the country as devised by Lord Curzon, there were thousands whose patriotic indignation denounced the foreigner's plans which they thwarted. They sought to set up their houses in order. The time brought forth the man. Reza Khan, a man with the soul of practicality, if no academical learning, was thrown up by the peculiar conditions of Persia. His rise to virtual dictatorship, despite powerful adversaries is common knowledge. Any individual Persian or foreign who knows him knows that he is imbued with the loftiest principles of sane patriotism. Persia first, Persia in the second place and Persia the last,—that is his unblazoned watchword. He and the school he has founded are of perfect religious tolerance. The dictator has rightly seen that men in the mass pay homage to force. Hence for years he has concentrated on an efficient army. The army absorbs nearly half the revenue. But to-day we almost see the vindication of his methods. A week, effete Persia, would have fallen a prey to either the one or other of the neighbours hovering on her borders. Britain may not honestly covet expansion of her unwieldy comination into Persia. But she has got to forestall Russia. And Russia sovietised remains Russia Imperialised. Her advance is not less alarming because Reuter dreadens it to our eyes. Mangolia has gone red. Manchuria and Tibet have been convulsed. New republics like Daghestan and Uzbegistan have sprung up under Bolshevic suzereignty. Afghanistan and Persia are the two cases of the old order which survive. We warmly congratulate the renowned and ancient land across the Gulf, our neighbour by geo-

(Continued in Column 3.)

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

INQUIRY RESOLUTION LOST.

PROHIBITION & FINANCE

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, Nov. 4.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir Ebrahim, presiding. After question-time, discussion was continued on Dr. Dadachanji's resolution recommending Government to draw up a comprehensive scheme of sanitation and medical relief both in Municipal and rural areas and place it before the Council so as to reduce the heavy mortality from plague, cholera, malaria and other epidemics in the Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav congratulated the mover on his persistence in moving the resolution after waiting for four years. Government had recognised their duty and the Department of Public Health was started for the purpose, but financial stringency was in their way, and the Council had thought it proper to recommend curtailment of expenditure if the Council wanted to develop the Department. Government would be too willing to do so. Health conditions in mofussil were not as they ought to be and malaria and other diseases were making inroads in villages and there were now more deaths from them, but the deterioration of health in Bombay was greatly responsible for these, as workmen living in insanitary areas there caught diseases and went to villages and there spread them. The Bombay Corporation had done its best to improve the health of people there, and since the new Governor's advent to Bombay he had done a great deal to increase the hospital accommodation in Bombay, and when Government returned to Bombay they would inaugurate a campaign for more hospitals in that city. He complained that the figures quoted by Dr. Dadachanji were not correct, and the number of sanitary inspectors was much more than 15.

Government while wiling to accept the resolution saw no use appointing committees and he thanked the mover for his resolution on behalf of Government.

The resolution was passed.

MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR BELGAUM.

Mr. S. N. Angadi moved recommending that a Medical School be immediately established in Belgaum. He said he felt the atmosphere in the House was very unfavourable for the resolution. Government had already decided that Belgaum was a suitable place for such a School, and a scheme was accordingly drawn up. The School would have been an accomplished fact long ago but for the uncalled for interference of the former Minister, Mr. Paranjpye, whose Provincialism came in the way and the Karnatic was looked upon in a step-motherly fashion by Government.

Mr. Kambli supported the motion.

Hon. Mr. Jadhav, replying said the charges made against Mr. Paranjpye were unfounded, and he could not accept the resolution in its present form. Belgaum was not suitable place for such a School, and the Poona School could be expanded to take all students from the Karnatic.

The resolution was lost, 11 voting for and 21 against.

MILITARY EDUCATION IN SCHOOL.

Mr. G. Pradhan moved "this Council recommends to Government in Council that in view of the recommendation by the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, immediate steps be taken to teach elementary military drill and in general to impart elementary military education in high schools.

Hon. Mr. Jadhav replying, said the question was being considered both by the Governments of Bombay and India, and he welcomed the resolution, but "military" was a Central question, and they could not do anything unless they had the decision of the Government of India. The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Surve's resolution for the abolition of the totalisater in the third enclosure at race courses in Bombay was accepted by Government.

INQUIRY INTO BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

Mr. Bole moved a resolution asking Government to appoint a Committee to enquire into the whole question of management of the Bombay mill industry. He said there were many things to be looked into and one of them was the Excise Duty. The wages given to men were not sufficient to maintain them, and, therefore, they went on strike as they were afraid that once the wages were cut they would never be restored. There was something rotten in the industry, he said. In the first place hereditary agency system was not good and must go, and the appointment of some Directors on the Boards of different mills was a kind of family affair. The agent who indulged in speculation pocketed the profits and debited losses to mills. They also pocketed large sums by way of the insurance rebate. They pocketed the commission on cotton purchases, and expenses of the management were increased owing to appointments of the Agent's relations as officers instead of expert outsiders. He did not make charges of bribery against all Agents, but the whole system was responsible for inefficient management. Every effort was made on behalf of the workers to negotiate with the owners, but it was useless. What the men wanted was the practical sympathy of Government; and unless that was shown the situation would grow more serious and as necessity knew no law when men ceased to get anything on credit, there would be trouble in Bombay. It was said that Government had no statutory powers to appoint a Committee but they must find a remedy. Government were not helping the men, but on the other hand they were giving protection to the owners by placing police-guards at mills. At least Government must be impartial, as two lakhs of men were out of employment. If the industry were nationalised after deducting the shareholders' profits everything would go to workers.

Hon. Mr. Cowasji asked whether Mr. Bole wanted the industry to be nationalised.

Mr. Bole said if the Committee wanted that to be done ultimately Government would have to do it.

Mr. Mansuri, opposing, said any shareholders could ask for an enquiry if he wanted it. Mr. Surve complained that the Agents deducted wages when they were fractions of an anna or even two annas. Mr. Bole, replying, said Mr Mansuri was a dealer in cotton-waste, and he could quite understand his attitude.

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he was not there to defend the interests of owners His business was to see how Government could give effect to the resolution. There was not a single practical suggestion in the whole speech, and he asked how Government could appoint a Committee to enquire into the whole question of management of the mill industry, as Government wanted to interfere as little as possible into the private affairs of citizens of the Presidency, but the resolution asked for it and Mr. Bole knew that Government could not compel anybody to sit on the Committee and give evidence in these circumstances, and the Committee would be a fiasco. Suppose there was mismanagement in some mills, and there was a cut but how could Mr. Bole prove it, and how could they get the cooperation of guilty parties. If there was mismanagement it was not only the workers who suffered but there were shareholders who had invested and who suffered, and it was for the latter to ask for explanation and to call upon the management to remedy the state of affairs in their own interests, and also in the interests of employees. Mr. Bole had said the shareholders were helpless and that they took proxies. If that was so it showed they had the full confidence of shareholders and certainly in the majority of mills in Bombay the major portion of shares was not held by Agents. Governments were absolutely helpless, because if they appointed a Committee they could not insist upon the owners sitting on it or coming before it to refute the charges made against them, and then the position would be made worse than ever. Anxious as Government were to help men if they made any move it would not be to the advantage of anybody, and therefore Government could not accept the resolution, and could not appoint a Committee for the reasons stated repeatedly.

The resolution was declared lost.

PROHIBITION AND FINANCE.

POONA, Nov. 4.

In the Bombay Council, to-day, Mr. R G. Pradhan moved a resolution asking for a small committee consisting of some elected members of the Legislative Council, officials and financial experts to consider and report on the financial measures that should be introduced in order to give full effect to the policy of prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drink and drugs. Mr. Dehlavi said it was hardly possible to reach the goal of prohibition without solving the enormous financial difficulties involved. Government would render every help to the committee proposed in the resolution.

Speaking on the resolution the Finance Member observed that the resolution was a little in advance of the Taxation Enquiry Committee's Report. There were reasons for the belief that the Taxation Committee had gone into the question of taxation in relation to prohibition and would make certain recommendations in the matter. Any way the committee proposed in the resolution was necessary and would serve a useful purpose. The resolution was then put to vote and carried.—A.P.

SYNOPSIS OF TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, Nov. 3.

The discussion on Mr. Noor Mahomed's Bill for making it obligatory on the local boards to register marriages, was continued during the earlier part of the day and the Hon. Sir M. Hayward accepted the principle of the Bill, although he asked that the question might be very fully considered in the Select Committee who were asked to get the views of public bodies. The Hon. Mr. Hidayatulla promised to consider all the amendments in the Committee, but even then the Hindu opposition to the measure did not abate and it was only in the division lobby was it declared carried. Mr. Surve's Bill to reserve 15 seats for the Backward Classes was ruled out as a similar Bill was thrown out by the Council on the previous day.

The Council then devoted an hour or so to making "pujah" to Sir M. Hayward who is shortly leaving India for its and his own good. Naturally there were many worshippers at the Haywardian shrine and there was a regular scramble among the members to pay their respects to the object of their "pujah." By the time this incense-burning ceremony was over, Sir M. Hayward had to admit that the praises showered on him far exceeded strict facts and this will be easily admitted by all. The House was very thin as the Swarajists were entirely absent, but this did not prevent the remaining few from being monotonously vociferous. There was not a single virtue known which Sir M. Hayward did not possess and this fulsome flattery was carried to extremes. No mention or reference was made to his treatment of political prisoners and their persecution while in jail including Mahatma Gandhi, their flogging in many instances and to the horror of convict gangs to which political prisoners were relegated for special treatment to break them. His denial of justice to Mr. Horniman and the many wicked charges he has often repeated without an iota of proof to support them must not go unrecorded. His constant refusal to allow Mr. Horniman to return to India, his many acts to make the Reforms Act the huge failure it is, his many subteranean activities at the Council were referred to by not a single member. But it was left to his colleague, the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, to give a juster estimate of this tin god when he said to a man trained in law as Sir M. Hayward was so long as law was law it must be obeyed and that men opposite him were either free citizens or criminals. Mr. Mansuri in his usual picturesque language wished Sir M. Hayward would be appointed a Governor and Mr. Rafiuddin asked him to enter Parliament and continue his work for India there. Sir V. Dabholkar naturally enough called him a saintly man and honesty personified as he must be good apraiser of these virtues and words praised his gentleness. So on it went until the members had exhausted their superlatives and then the resolution was passed. Sir M. Hayward replying equally praised his votaries for their subservience to his wishes and the farce at last terminated.

Dr. Dadachanji's resolution for devising a scheme for rural sanitation to combat malaria, cholera, etc., failed to receive the consideration it ought to and before the discussion could be brought to an end the House adjourned.

20 PERISH IN BOAT TRAGEDY.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

A terrible tragedy occurred on the Hooghly near Khardah yesterday as the result of a boat overturning. About 40 people, mostly women and children, living in the neighbourhood of Serampore, went on the river to witness a Hindu festival and the boat was caught in an eddy and listed dangerously owing to the roughness of the water and the backwash of a passing steamer. The passengers rushed to the other side of the boat causing it to capsize. Volunteers and the river police succeeded in rescuing about 20 people but the others are believed to have been drowned. 11 bodies were found in the boat. One of the women who perished was found with her baby tightly clasped in her arms. —A.P.

HURRICANE IN PERSIAN GULF.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Baghdad.—According to a reliable information from Bahrein, not more than 450 pearl fishers were drowned as a result of a Gulf hurricane, but 160 are reported to have been killed on the mainland near Katif by falling of date trees.—Reuter.

NEW VICEROY STUDIES INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

It is expected the Rt. Hon. Edward Wood will apply for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds soon, in order to devote his time to the study of Indian affairs.

Lt.-Col. Walter Guinness, M. P., will succeed Rt. Hon. E. F. L. Wood as Minister of Agriculture.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The City correspondent of a Calcutta journal, after praising the dress and smartness of Calcutta policemen, states thus:—

"The Calcutta Police are a striking contrast to those of Bombay. I was last in Bombay in 1923 and thought at the time that those who are responsible for the Bombay policeman ought to be made to rub it out and do it again. With his ill-fitting dress, slovenly behaviour and extraordinary head-dress, he seems born to fill only one position satisfactorily, and that is a vacancy in a cornfield to keep the birds away from the grain.

Even then, I misdoubt me whether he would be capable of filling the bill. He would go to sleep and the birds would gather round him out of sheer curiosity."

The Allahabad High Court has suspended from practice for five years Mr. Shyam Lal, vakil, practising at Dehra Dun for unprofessional conduct. Shyam Lal it was stated misappropriated money belonging to his client Mrs. Taylor. Mr. Shyam Lal admitted his fault and pleaded for mercy. —A.P.

FOREIGN LOANS IN LONDON MARKET.

EMBARGO TO BE REMOVED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In a speech at Sheffield, Mr. Churchill announced that Government had decided to remove the embargo on the issue of Dominion, Colonial and foreign loans in London market.

In the course of his speech Mr. Churchill declared that during the past year there had been a certain steadying of opinion in the great Oriental dependencies and also in Egypt.

After announcing the immediate removal of the embargo, Mr. Churchill said the old full freedom of the market will be restored. The city of London must be responsible for using the freedom wisely and soberly. He declared that overlending would bring its own corrective and trusted to the good sense of the city to manage its affairs with discretion and to pay regard not only to the capacities of the market, but also to the would-be borrowers' position towards Britain. Hence he hoped that as far as possible without impairing the freedom of the market preference would be given to those issues which would bring a high proportion of orders for goods immediately to the trade of the country.—Reuter's Special.

In the course of his speech at Sheffield, wherein he announced that Government had decided to remove the embargo on the issue of Dominion, Colonial and foreign loans in the London market, Mr. Churchill emphasised that the wisdom of restoring the gold standard was exemplied in fact that in the middle of the autumn drain, the most difficult time of the year, the bank rate was lower than in 1913, but such a great step necessitated delicacy of judgment at every step. They had to bear in mind not only the desirability of removing what was called an embargo on overseas loans, but the possible effects on home industries of overlending abroad.—Reuter

DR. STRESEMAN ON LOCARNO TREATIES

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Berlin.—Dr. Stresemann used wireless as a medium for expounding the importance of Locarno Treaties. He emphasised that the Security Pact meant that France renounced the policy involved in Marshal Foch and M. Clemenceau's suggestions at the Versailles Conference that the Rhine should be the western frontier of Germany and alluded to the political significance of the fact of Britain's undertaking fully to protect Germany against French attack. He said that the Franco-Polish and Franco-Czech supplementary treaties added no rights beyond those France enjoyed through the membership of the League. Dr. Stresemann mentioned that an assurance had been given to the German Delegation that with the entry into the League, Germany would possess a moral right to obtain Colonial mandates.—Reuter.

GERMAN CRUSADE AGAINST LOCARNO TREATY

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Berlin.—Meetings of delegates of all extreme Nationalist organisations of Germany, at which Prince Oscar of Prussia was present, decided to unite all Nationalist organisations to fight the Locarno Treaty. A resolution was adopted, after speeches from Count Reventlow and Doctor Quaatz, a German National, who described the Locarno Treaty as a "voluntary recognition of the dictates of the Versailles Treaty."

Representatives of the German People's Party were invited to the meeting but they did not attend.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF KAJAR DYNASTY'S DEPOSTIION

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Teheran.—The resolution of the Mejliss in favour of deposition of the Kajar dynasty was the result of a sudden rising of national sentiment against the dynasty throughout Persia, and the Parliament, feeling the danger of a national revolution, passed a resolution for the deposition of the Kajars and gave temporary rule to the Premier, Reza Khan Pehlevi, leaving decision as to the permanent rule with the National Constitutional Assembly. Reza Khan Pehlevi has held a public court and receptions, and has expressed great hopes for the progress and future of Persia. The Ex-Crown Prince has undertaken a journey to Europe. The Minister of Finance has been appointed the Acting Premier.—Reuter.

HEDJAZ DEPUTATION.

DEPARTURE FROM KARACHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

The Khilafat Deputation to the Hedjaz consisting of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana Irfan and Mr Shuaib Quershi arrived at Karachi on the morning of 29th November and was enthusiastically received by crowds of people. At a public meeting held in the Idgha Maidan under Mr. Mahomed Khan's presidentship and attended by 5,000 Muslims, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Mr. Quershi made speeches lasting three hours on the present situation and the aims and objects of the Khilafat Deputation. Both the leaders were heard with rapt attention and the meeting terminated with prayers for the success of Islam and Mussalmans.

On the 30th October, Friday prayers were offered in the Idgha where Maulana Irfan made an impressive speech on what he had seen in the Hedjaz. His speech created a healthy impression and helped in removing misunderstanding about the Hedjaz. The same evening a mass meeting attended by about 6,000 Muslims was held on the historic Fatwa Khilafat Conference ground under the presidency of Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid where Maulana Zafar Ali Khan moved a resolution condemning the French atrocities in Syria. The resolution was seconded by Maulana Irfan and supported by Maulana Esmail Amritsari, Seth Mir Mahomed Baluch, Maulvi Mahomed Sidik and Mr. Mahomed Khan. Another meeting was held at Kiamari on the 31st October under the presidency of Maulana Mahomed Sidik where Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulvi Esmail made speeches lasting several hours appealing all Muslims to unite for the common good of Islam and the Muslim world. The deputation left at 10 o'clock on the morning of 1st November amidst shouts of "Allaho Akber." Just as the ship began to move Maulana Ghulam Rasul Mehr sang a parting song which brought forth tears almost from every one present there.

FLOOD AT DOLGARROG.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Partial subsidence of waters at Dolgarrog reveals the valley strewn with wreckage of houses, furniture, carcases of animals and masonry. The scene may be described as though a gigantic scythe swept round and mowed down every sign of life and habitation. Police motor boats are sweeping the estuary. Rescuers are using dynamite to remove the wreckage under which the whole houses are buried. Telephones are down within a radius of seven miles.—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The following resolution of the Indian Telegraph Association, Madras, has been forwarded to its headquarters:—"A largely attended meeting of this centre unanimously resolved heartily to support the action hitherto taken by the Central Committee and solemnly pledges its loyal support to any action they may take." It points out that the solution of all questions will be complete separation of postal control and reunion of engineering and Traffic under one department.—A.P.

* * *

Amritsar.—It is understood that Sardar Mehtab Singh Kalsia has resigned the General Secretaryship of the Shiromani Akali Dal.—A.P.

* * *

The subordinate Judge of Allahabad has dismissed the civil suit filed by Pandit Satnarain Malviya against Pandit Ramakant Malviya and others, belonging to the Malaviya community, claiming damages for defamation, it being alleged that the defendants caused to be circulated a notice alleging that the plaintiff had dined with outcasted Malaviyas and proclaiming that the plaintiff and others who had any intercourse with him should be excommunicated.—A.P.

* * *

Lucknow.—His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces held a Public Durbar at Martiniere Park on Tuesday afternoon at which a number of gentlemen were invested with the insignias and badges of their titles. Addressing the Durbaris the Governor spoke at length on various rural problems including sanitation, primary education and co-operative credit.—A.P.

* * *

Patna.—In a communique issued by the Director of Public Health Bihar and Orissa, it is reported that cholera has broken out in epidemic form in Bhagalpur town. The total number of cases up to date has been about 200 and about 10 cases are occurring daily. The epidemic is attributed to the filthy and insanitary conditions of the Goalas, Bustees and other streets of the town.—A.P.

* * *

Karachi.—A sensational stabbing incident occurred on the premises of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Karachi, on Tuesday evening resulting in the death of a young Amil named Samdas Loknmal Wadhwani. The deceased had a quarrel with a Marathi peon of the same firm who is alleged to have stabbed him with a large knife in the chest and subsequently attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself. The peon now lies in a precarious condition at the civil hospital. Wadhwani was married only four months ago.—A.P.

THE PUPPET SHOW

A SATISFACTORY BILL

Although the "Serenaders" were no worse than the Puppet Show, the latter company have managed to draw larger audiences. The approach of November has no doubt brought in pleasanter attendance, and the sign must be cheering to the real cold-weather companies who propose to develop the prelude shortly.

The latter half of the Puppet show was better than the portion preceding the interval. The whole thing was a mix-up performance, with no thread of artistic uniformity to distinguish the parts; there was all the same a fair display of talent among the principals. Since the season of Miss Lee White and Mr. Clay Smith, it has been the practice of critics to look for "Peaches"—that is young, attractive girls who sing and dance in sinuous combination, with gaps in their sartorial make-up. As we should, in orthodox fashion, comment upon the "Peaches." The latest assortment is consists of a company of fuller stature and adolescence than usual, but they have a chunky way of appearing in nursery—exhilaration. We would drop the praise of the "Peaches" and dwell on the merits of individuals, as in the blend of orchestral action the company in general was, unfortunately, second-rate; an unpleasant comment, but true.

There are three principals worth applause—Will Bishop, Leonard Neville, and Olla Bradley. Walter Bird occupies a different, if still distinguished, station. The "Hero" was a moderate farce, but it was preceded by a fine stroke of melody by Olla Bradley. The really exciting part of the show began with the "Toy Soldier" which brought out the best of the company in form, Will Bishop giving a rattling sample of the mechanical dance as the Toy Soldier. "Married and Single" was a piece of supermodern burlesque. At the Piano, Runney gave renderings only one of which was unfortunately classical. For those who preferred Guffaw, there was the "Coffee Stall", a prosy style of horseplay. The house came down as the "Boquet" was sung by two of the best performers. "San Fransisco" relied on the Peaches and some dream-music. The humorists of the Company, who occasionally sank to an undertone, came out well in "Cheer Up." There was in that part a volley of jokes that must be considered original for the revue atmosphere, and they were delightful.

From the attendance of the house and the quality of the performance, Messrs. James McGarth Limited have nothing to regret in their engagement of the Puppets.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sixteen fatalities and great damage is reported owing to the bursting of a dam which resulted in the Welsh village of Dolgarrog being overwhelmed. An electric power station supplying north Wales was flooded and many towns in north Wales were plunged in darkness.—Reuter.

The King gave audience to Rear Admiral Ellerton, the new Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.—Reuter.

Major Ormsby-Gore, as a luncheon at Manchester, dwelt on the vast potentialities of Africa as a cotton producing country and equally as a market for English goods and referred to the remarkable expansion of cotton-growing in Uganda during the past two years where there was now half a million acres under cotton cultivation.—Reuter.

The Seamen's Hospital Society has received a cheque for £321 from Mr. N. D. Stephen Silva completing £1,000 fund from Ceylon to endow a Ceylon bed in Dreadnought Hospital at Greenwich.—Reuter.

At the inquest on Mr. Darrell Figgis, the Irish journalist, a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was recorded.—Reuter's Special.

James, Bishop and Herbert (mentioned in the message of 28th October) were bound over on the reduced charge of breach of peace.—Reuter.

London.—The death of Major-General William Bunbury is announced.—Reuter.

(Major-General W. Bunbury was the Brigadier General, General Staff, Northern Army (1909-12), was Q.M.G. in India (1912-16) and rose to be Commander of Rawalpindi Division (1916-17).

Italian aviator De Pinedo arrived at Bushire and left for Baghdad on Tuesday noon.—Reuter.

Alexandria.—Two American destroyers which had been awaiting instructions here left hurriedly on Wednesday morning for Beirut.—Reuter.

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THE GAIETY THEATRE MEETING.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

MR. JINNAH ADDRESSING THE AUDIENCE.

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NON-CO-OPERATION.

TIME FOR ABANDONMENT

YAKUB HASAN'S SUGGESTION.

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Mr. Yakub Hasan has given notice of the following resolution which he proposes to move at the Cawnpore session of the National Congress. He is publishing the resolution and a statement of objects and reasons well beforehand so that they may be thoroughly discussed before the Congress meets:—

"Whereas the conclusion of the peace treaty of Lausanne with Turkey does not leave any grievance against Great Britain in respect of the Khilafat that requires redress through such drastic measures as non-co-operation with the British Government in India, whereas the desire to establish Swaraj at the earliest possible moment is broad based on India's national birthright and the struggle for freedom has been stimulated by the keenness of the desire and is not merely due to pique on account of the Punjab wrong, whereas a growing section of the Indian National Congress has deliberately acted against the principal item of the Non-co-operation programme and has sent candidates into the legislative bodies and the country at large, through its representatives, the electors of the Legislators, has by giving its support to Swarajist candidates, showed that boycott of the Legislature does no longer command its approval, whereas it has been found expedient to suspend indefinitely the active propaganda in respect of other items of the Non-co-operation programme, whereas in the best interests of the country it is desirable that the Indian National Congress which claims always to reflect the prevailing public opinion in the country should have full liberty to shape its political course to suit the varying exigencies of the times and be no longer confined to one stereotyped scheme with renunciation of voluntary association with the present Government at one end and refusal to pay taxes at the other, whereas non-co-operation was conceived at a measure of discipline and self-sacrifice without which no nation can make real progress and this object has been gained to a very large extent as is evidenced by the awakening of the masses to the pressing need for making the utmost effort to attain freedom and by the marvellous sacrifices that all classes of people have made in that direction, and whereas the country has been through the vigorous and well directed efforts of thousands of Congress workers efficiently organised to an appreciable extent and is now better prepared for the supreme effort whenever the call is made to it by the Congress at the psychological moment, the Indian National Congress hereby resolves to place on record that the resolution of the Special Congress held at Calcutta in September, 1920, and that of the Congress held at Nagpur in December of the same year on non-violent Non-co-operation are no longer operative as far as Non-co-operation with Government is concerned. It is not however to be understood that by unreservedly withdrawing the scheme of Non-co-operation, the Congress necessarily suspends its hands of co-operation to British Government in any of their schemes for the governance and administration of India, particularly in the working of the reforms."

In the statement of objects and reasons, Mr. Yakub Hassan says that if his resolution is adopted there will be no more division of the Congress into so-called No-changers and Swarajists and the entire Congress with added strength and the infusion of all parties will have liberty of action to embark upon any political course that the majority may adopt unhampered and unobsessed with the idea of obstruction and refusal of offices which the Swarajists were compelled to make a prominent feature of their programme to give it the appearance of Non-co-operation.—A. P.

BRITISH LABOUR LEADERS IN INDIA

Bombay Chronicle Photo.

(Seated) Mr. Tom Johnston Labour M.P. (Dundee) and Mr. J. F. Sime, Secretary, Jute and Flax Workers Union, Great Britain, who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning by s.s. "California"

MR. JINNAH

At the entrance of the Theatre.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES

"TAKE STAFF INTO CONFIDENCE."

At a well represented meeting of the All-India Telegraph Union, Bombay Centre, the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting respectfully protests against the drastic changes Government contemplate effecting in acceptance of the Ryan Committee's recommendations to the entire neglect of the prospects and vested interests of the existing staff. This meeting, therefore, prays Government to safeguard the prospects of the staff, to take the staff into confidence for the purpose of exploring other avenues of retrenchment with a view to economy and efficiency combined. This meeting humbly urges that a conference representing Government, the public, Trades Unions, the All-India Telegraph Union, and the Indian Telegraph Association be called at an early date to discuss matters to avert discontent and misunderstandings."

The resolution has been forwarded to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, the Hon. the Labour Member, and the Director-General.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

B. A. PASS.

S S Ainapure, G S Amonkar, C V Aradhyamath, D N Atre, V H Joshi, M B Karandikar, G K Kelkar, M K Pandit, D D Poonis, N G Samant, V I Shukla, M G Desai, M R Jayakar, S F Saher, D B Jhala, G G Md. Shahban, M H Mirde, R H Naik, A S Undre, G V Ganpule, R H Maslekar, J S Naik, G H Thatte, V N Bhole, V N Joshi, N H Limaye, P K Vaidya, B B Agashiwala, A H Mirza, M U M Shaikh, M R Atodaria, R L Palvally, G R Chauhai, J A DaSilva, B M Desai, D K Desai, N R Deshpande, K N Doss, D W Joshi, V K Kothare, M K Mowdawala, M K Naik, R V Naik, L M Nevgi, G K Pandya, R V Pathak, B H Patil, M N Pchowalla, I K Pradhan, V Purohit, S D Sathaye, M T Station Master, P P Tembhane, C D Thakkar, V R Vaidya, P T Vakharia, T H Varcar, R M Vyas, M Yusufuddin, A N Deshmukh, P B Patil, B R Rote, A B Arcar, B N Galande, G V Gavankar, A R Nadkarni, A D Vichare, C Muttannah, V M Gtiv, R G Padalkar, M N Patel, H P Phadke, K V *Samarth*, G K Vaze, G R Bendre, B N Brahme, A M Desai, B P Deshmukh, N R Galagali, V Y Gorwadkar, G G Joglekar, A S Khanolkar, P D Kulkarni B R Marathe, S S Pathak, N R Patki, T R N Pillay, R G Shivekar, R P Sirsikar, G R Tanksale, S V Tukdeo, *S D Wabedji*, S C Mellgeri, B G Chawan, N S Deshpande, B S Gaidole, P P Gandhi, V H Gharpure, D N Kaloskar, V R Patkar, L C Rajendra, S S Pevanur, S K Ghatikar, V B Govanekoo, C P Halkurki, G F Hurzi, J E Maggavi, V C Patil, M Imeduddin, M A Qureishi, M N Achallkar, N S Anikhindi, M K Chatur, C V Gaikwath, D B Devale, S K Dhamadhere, N L Dhongade, K B Dundur, R S Fadnavis, G M Gupte, S S Injiganeri, S M Joshi, H T Kalwad, B B Kamat, B S Khare, D B Kirtane, B S Mangalore, R G Natu, K G Pande, G P Parkhi, D G Pujari, K B Sahasrabudhe, D R Saoji, N S Talegaonkar, V G Tidke, R G Toro, S W Watve, S M Dahake, S V Deshpande, T H Doshi, Y B Hollav, M V Janorkar, R J Kolhekar, P R Kulkarni, M M Lad, S V Manjarekar, G M Modak, S V Vaishampayan, A N Weling, V G Larve, R D Jarandikar, D R Limaye, G G Marathe, G R Bodas, S G Deore, G G Palmkar, R K Soboni, N C Walimbe, G S Bhatt, R M Majmudar, M B Shah, A A Wazifadar, R H Pathan, V S Barve, S C Desai, C M Mehta, M M Patel, B V Shah, S B Shah, M C Tripathi, D K Vahia, H M Thaker, *R H Chablani*, R P Bharucha.

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BRITISH LABOUR LEADERS IN BOMBAY.

OBJECT OF VISIT EXPLAINED.

Mr. Tom Johnston and Mr. J. F. Sime, labour leaders from England arrived in Bombay on Tuesday by s.s. "California." Mr. Tom Johnston is well-known in British labour circles as the editor of the "Forward" and is a Labour M.P. for Dundee. Mr. Sime is the Secretary of the Jute and Flax Workers' Union of Great Britain. They have come to India in connection with the Jute industry and as such mean to proceed straight way to Calcutta—the centre of Jute trade.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Johnston M.P., said that they have been sent on behalf of the Jute workers of Britain to study the actual condition of jute industry in India. The British jute workers' grievance against the jute manufacturers was that recently they have been exploiting cheap Indian labour and thus affecting the British workers adversely. Mr. Johnston and Mr. Sime have come down to India on behalf of the workers in Great Britain to know things for themselves and to study the actual state of affairs as obtained in the jute industry in India. They are leaving Bombay in a couple of days for Calcutta, the jute centre of the world.

Asked whether they intend to attend the Indian National Congress at Cawnpore, they said that they would have very much liked the idea of being present at the Congress but owing to previous engagements they would have to leave India by the middle of December. "Well I hold the letter of authority from the Independent Labour Party of England, to attend the Indian National Congress as a fraternal delegate but I am sorry we are living Indian shores by the middle of December." added Mr. Johnston M.P.

Mr. Johnston and Mr. Sime accompanied by Mr. N. M. Joshi and other members of the All India Trade Union Congress paid a visit to the mill area in the city. They were taken round the chawls and the dwelling places of the mill-workers and saw for themselves the real condition of the Indian workers living in the slums and insanitary surrounding. Later in the evening they addressed a meeting of the mill strikers.

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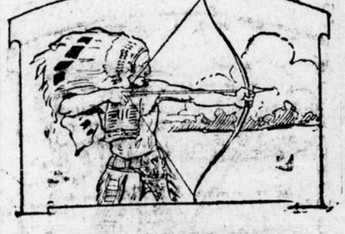

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INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. G. S. Khaparde is the only candidate nominated for the Berar seat on the Council of State.

* * * *

Patna.—His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler, the Governor of Bihar and Orissa visited the new Senate House of the Patna University on Tuesday morning.

* * *

The camp office of the Bihar and Orissa Secretariat re-opened on Tuesday at Patna for the cold weather.

* * * *

Aligarh.—Hon'ble Sahibzada Aftab Ahmadkhan, Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, being in indifferent health for some time has asked Nawab Sir Mozzammilullah Khan to act as Vice-Chancellor for two months and has himself left for Gwalior for a change. Nawab Sir Mozzammil Ullah Khan has accepted the offer.

* * * *

Gwalior.—The Scindia All-India Hockey Tournament commenced on Monday. The Kamla Raja team of Gwalior played against the R. B. Club, Jhansi. For the first 20 minutes the latter team seemed to press the former, but the local team scored within the first half. After this solitary goal the Jhansi team began to play in erratic fashion. Thus the local team won the game by one to nil.—A. P.

* * * *

Madras.—The name of late Mr. C. V. Muniswami Iyer of the "Madras Mail" is proposed to be commemorated by instituting an endowment of a gold medal in the Madras University and maintaining two poor students in the Ramakr'shna Students' Home and with a view to collect funds for this purpose a memorial signed by Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and a few others gentlemen from Madras has been issued to the Press.—A. P.

On the recommendation of the Special Sub-Committee appointed by it, the General Committee of the Lahore Municipality has resolved to approach the Punjab Government for a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs repayable within 30 years at 6 3/4 per cent. or less, as interest, to be borrowed in such yearly instalments as the Government agency to whom the execution of the scheme was to be entrusted might consider necessary, and in case Government could not advance the said loan it requested the Government to authorise the Municipality to raise debenture loans on its own account. —A. P.

Madras.—At a special meeting of the Madras Municipal Corporation on Tuesday evening Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, M.L.C., (Swarajist) was elected president of the Corporation by twenty-seven votes against twenty secured by his rival Rao Bahadur Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar, M.L.C., (Justice Party).—A.P.

Madras.—Mr. A. A. Biggs, Agent, M. and S. M. Railway, has been elected a member of the Council of Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster and Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Institution for India.—A. P.

Yeotmal.—The suspended Ganpati procession at Mehkar in the Buldana district was taken peacefully on 31st ultimo under police escort, the D. S. P. himself being present.—A. P.

Allahabad.—It is understood that reports of attempts to manipulate the electoral rolls of Municipalities have reached Government from different sources and orders have been issued to Divisional Commissioners to enquire into the matter. Enqiry at Allahabad has already begun.—A. P.

Allahabad.—A U. P. Government communique says that the date of polling in the general election for the Council of State has been changed from November 20th to November 18th.—A. P.

Calcutta.—At a meeting of the Calcutta Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway, Mr. Colvin, Agent presiding announced that it had been decided to reduce intermediate class and third class fares over the East Indian Railway with effect from 1st January.—A. P.

Under the auspices of the Servants of India Society, Lahore, Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu delivered two lectures on "Swaraj" and "Sw-raj and the Commonwealth of India Bill."

The Bihar Provincial Varnasram Conference was held on Saturday at Sonpur Saran, when resolutions were passed asking religious societies not to partake in Council and other political elections and requesting Council members to repeal laws preventing public control over religious properties and to hand over Budh Gaya Temple to Buddhist and Varnashramies jointly.

A meeting of the Bihar Sanathana Dharma Provincial Conference was held here under the presidency of the Maharajadhiraja of Dharbhangha when Rs. 4,75,000 were subscribed for the preservation and propagation of the Sanathanadharma. (Hindu caste system).—A. P.

A Chandpur message of 2nd November says:—Coolie trouble in Larsingh tea garden is over. Everything is now quiet.—A. P.

Dr. R. K. Nariman arrived in Bombay from Europe yesterday.

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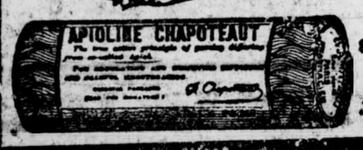

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 31.

An important case involving a point of Municipal law was decided by Mr. K. K. Thakar, Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, on appeal yesterday.

The parties to the suit were Ahmedbhai Mahomedbhai Tamboli, the petitioner, and Hyderbhai Tyib Ali, Bohri, the opponent. In brief the former's case is that he was a voter and stood as a candidate for a seat in the Mahomedan constituency of the Poona City Municipality in the election held on 3rd March, 1925. The opponent was also a candidate for the same constituency and was duly declared elected. As a matter of fact the petitioner urged that the opponent Hyderbhai Tyib Ali was not a voter, and was thus not entitled to stand for election. Further that he was guilty of corrupt practice inasmuch as he had secured for himself the votes of persons, who on the day of election were not in Poona. The latter, on the other hand, contended that he was a voter in the said constituency, that his name was on the roll and that his nomination paper had been accepted by the President of the Municipality, and as a consequence the Court was not competent to go into the case. Further he denied that he was guilty of corrupt practice.

In the course of the evidence it transpired that in the voters' list published on the 28th November, 1924, the name of only one Haider Ali Tayib Ali, the occupant of house No. 1244, Raviwar Peth, figured, and the same name was duly published in the revised list on the 13th January, 1925. That the said Haidar Ali Tyib Ali, the tenant of house No. 1244, Raviwar Peth, did apply to the Municipality before the 28th November, 1924, to have his name entered in the list of voters, was admitted by Mr. Bhagwat. As it happened, there were two men of the same name, one at house No. 1244 and the other at No. 328. The latter, it appears, noticing some time in the month of February that the house No. against his name was incorrectly shown as 1244, went to Mr. Mahajani, the Chief Officer's assistant, and had the error corrected by him.

Under the rules the learned Assistant Judge held though the change in February by the Municipal officers was an irregularity, its publication on the 13th February made it sacrosanct, though the alteration had been made unintentionally. As a consequence the Court passed an order stating that the opponent, Haider Ali Tyib Ali, was not a voter for the Mahomedan constituency and the election was set aside. It further ordered that a fresh election for that seat be held. The applicant, Ahmedbhai M. Tamboli, the order further stated, had failed to prove corrupt practices against the opponent. Each party was ordered to pay its own costs.

Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Counsel, with Messrs. Joshi and Chandrachud, pleaders, appeared for the opponent; while the applicant was represented by Messrs. L. R. Gokhale and Sardar T. G. Gokhale, pleaders.

REPRESSION IN JODHPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Nov. 3.

According to the "Tarun Rajasthan", repression seems to enhance instead of decreasing as expected by the Jodhpur public with the return of the Maharaja from England. The executive orders of deportation and internment against several citizens and workers of the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha passed on the eve of the Maharaja's departure for England on grounds of alleged obstruction to the Royal voyage and scandalising the political member were to have automatically terminated with the Maharaja's return. The persecuted patriots accordingly proceeded to Jodhpur last week where they were cordially welcomed by the public, but the police not only deported and interned them, but served notices on them to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for disobeying the orders.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

At the Madras Legislative Council today after interpellations the House proceeded with the discussion of the Andhra University Bill. Discussion centred round the exclusion of certain non-Telugu areas such as Bellary District and certain portions of Ganjam District and the idea of concentration involved in the Andhra University scheme. The Opposition put up the claim that the very idea out of which the University Scheme evolved was to foster and improve the vernacular of the Andhra Province which was Telugu and that non-Telugu areas should, therefore be, excluded from the operation of the Bill. The amendment was lost. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

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MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Bondsman Goodfourne of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who was committed to stand trial before the Sessions of the Madras High Court, on the charge of having on the night of 23rd July attempted to murder "Baby" Harris, an Anglo-Indian girl with whom the accused was alleged to have been on intimate terms, and, who's fidelity to him he was alleged to have had occasion to suspect and of having caused grievous hurt to her and also of having on the same night attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor was found guilty and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months to run concurrently.—A. P.

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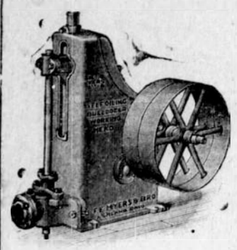

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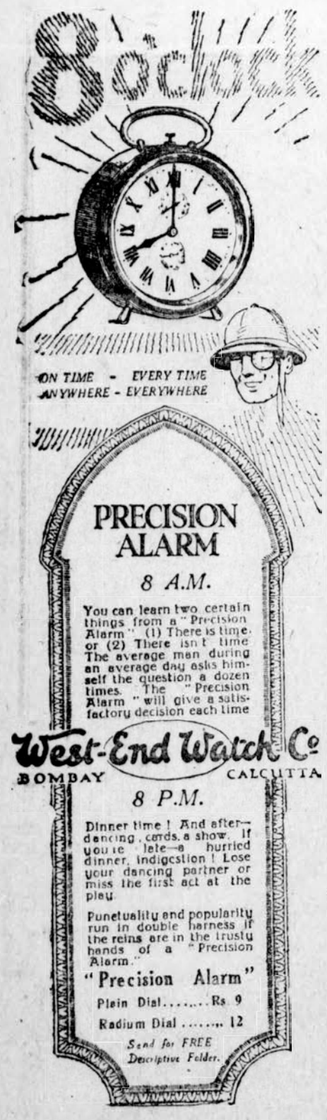
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